The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Further Particulars of the Insurrection in Cuba.

Reported Engagements Between the Spanish Troops and the Rebels.

Another Insurrection Attempted at Barcelona, in Spain.

CUBA.

Gen. Lesca Pushing into the Interior—Engagements at Coloma de St. Domingo and Guanaja.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 27.

It is reported that the insurgents lingering in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba have again cut the aqueduct, causing much inconvenience to the citizens.

Official information has been received that Gen. LESCA, strongly reinforced, is pushing his way into the interior from La Guanaja. The insurgents were stationed in force on the road near Magarabomba. It was expected that the troops would soon attack them.

Gen. PUELLO has arrived at Cienfuegos with reinforcements. The troops there will be divided into three detachments. One under PUELLO will go to Santo Espiritu, one under LETONA to Villa Clara, and the remaining division, under PARA, will march to the Sierra Morena and Macagua.

An engagement took place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents at Coloma de St. Domingo, in the province of Sagua la Grande. Many were killed on both sides. The result of the battle is not known.

Reports from Cuban sources say that a fight occurred between the rebel forces under Gen. QUESADA and the army of Gen. LESCA on the road from Guanaja, and assert that the Government troops were routed.

The emigration of the Cubans is undiminished. Every steamer that leaves the port is crowded with passengers.

Additional supplies of troops are needed from Spain to occupy the whole island and drive out the insurgents. The troops now here can do no more than hold their own. Meantime the people in the country are suffering all kinds of privation and distress, and their complaints are heartrending. Thousands are leaving their homes and seeking refuge in the cities.

The steamer *Cuba* sailed to-day for Baltimore.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 28.

Rumors are circulating in the city to-day that expeditions from the American shore to aid the insurrection have landed near Remedios and Guedrillas.

Fifteen hundred soldiers left to-day for the Central Department.

Some of the Cubans declare their belief that as soon as Gen. GRANT is inaugurated President he will recognize the belligerent rights of the revolutionary Government in Cuba.

Cuban accounts contradict Government dispatches announcing that Gen. LESCA is making a triumphant advance from La Guanaja.

Mr. HALL, the efficient Consul of the United States at Matanzas, will assume the functions of Consul-General at Havana.

The steamer *Montezuma* has arrived here, bringing the crew of the American schooner *Nellie True*, of Portland, Me., lost on Puerta Mulas.

Speculators in sugar show a disposition to withdraw from the market; they fear a reaction in consequence of the indications yesterday of a heavy decline.

SPAIN.

A New Minister to the United States—Attempted Insurrection in Barcelona.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

A report is current that the present Spanish Minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington to settle any difficulty which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 28.

An insurrection was attempted last week in Barcelona, but it was quickly suppressed. About forty persons connected with the conspiracy have been arrested. The City is now perfectly tranquil.

FRANCE.

The Death of M. Troplong, President of the Senate.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 28.

M. RAYMOND—THEODORE TROPLONG, President of the Senate, died yesterday, aged [illegible] years.

MEXICO.

The National Reorganized in Sinaloa—Gen. Vega Appointed Governor of Lower California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 28.

Late advices from Mexico have been received here.

The report is untrue that Gen. CANTO made his escape while being conveyed to Durango to stand trial for the murder of Gen. PATONI. He arrived at Durango on the 8th of January, and was delivered up to the tribunal which will decide his case.

The object of Gen. NEGRETE's pronunciamiento at Peubla was to capture a conducta with three millions of dollars in gold which had set out from the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz. The movement had no political purpose whatever. Gen. NEGRETE had five hundred men with him, but they fled, together with their leader, on the approach of the Government troops sent against them.

The Mexican Government has declared null and void the contract made with the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, on the ground that the latter have not complied with the stipulated conditions.

The Mexican frigate *Juarez* still lies sunk in the Bay of Pichitnego, and all efforts to raise her will probably be abandoned.

The National Guard has been effectively organized throughout the State of Sinaloa, and is doing excellent service against the Apache Indians on the borders of Chihuahua and Sonora.

Gen. VEGA has been appointed Governor of Lower California.

Rich gold diggings have been discovered near Cape Todos Santos, in the northern section of Lower California.

Gen. GUTIERREZ, who has for some time past been at the head of a band of robbers and kidnappers in the State of Durango, has at last been captured and delivered over to the authorities. He attempted to make his escape by bribing his guard, offering them $64,000, but without effect.

Arrival of the Steamship Alaska—$104,000 in Specie.

The steamship *Alaska*, which left Aspinwall Feb. 20, reached this port yesterday, with the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	$4,000
Total	$104,000

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Yesterday, ALBERT CLARK, a workman in the planing mill of BUTLER & PERRIGO, was caught by his clothing in a belt of the machinery, and received injuries from which he died four hours afterward. His left arm was torn from its socket, and his right leg dislocated.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 28.—ROSENBAUM & CO.'s store and petroleum oil establishment, on Main-street, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $15,000, which was fully covered by insurance in Eastern companies.

LEE, Mass., Feb. 28.—The paper-mill in Lyringham, leased and occupied by Messrs. WATKINS, CASSIDY & BROTHER, took fire at 12 o'clock Saturday night, and burned to the ground. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $25,000; insured for $12,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—The Court-house of Buckingham County was destroyed by fire on Friday. All the papers and records were lost.

WASHINGTON.

More Speculations Regarding Gen. Grant's Cabinet—Who is the Member from Pennsylvania—The Public Credit Bill—The Inauguration Ceremonies.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

The hotels to-day have been full of the current of rumor and gossip concerning Cabinet matters, the chief topic being Gen. GRANT's latest determination not to even notify the persons of his selection until he sends their names to the Senate, which he will do on Friday next, and which he could do to-morrow, so far as his readiness is concerned. He has said within a day or two that his recent experience has more than ever convinced him of the propriety of the course he has hitherto pursued respecting his Cabinet selections, and a great many people who have been disposed to find fault with his reticence now heartily approve it. One strong reason why Gen. GRANT should be left perfectly free to choose his own advisers, on his own responsibility, lies in the fact that he intends to change, in a great measure, the present manner of making appointments. He will, except upon his own invitation, decline to receive or listen to applications for office, but will refer all cases to the proper heads of departments for investigation, and will hold them responsible for their recommendations. This will relieve the Presidential office of a great deal of annoyance and much useless occupation of the President's time.

Some further perturbation was caused among the Pennsylvanians to-day by the announcement that Hon. M. MCKENNAN, of Pennsylvania, arrived last evening and was received at the depot in Gen. GRANT's carriage and conveyed to his house. This was unfortunate as well as untrue. Mr. MCKENNAN is an able lawyer of Western Pennsylvania, and has been mentioned by some as Gen. GRANT's probable choice from that State, but he came to Washington on this occasion of his own motion, and did not ride in GRANT's carriage, nor go to his house, but went to the residence of his representative, Hon. GEO. V. LAWRENCE. This afternoon he visited Gen. GRANT, in company with his son-in-law, Col. SMITH, who is a relative of Mrs. GRANT, but of Cabinet matters he knows nothing whatever. It is proper to say, however, that some people look upon the choice as very probable. He is esteemed the ablest lawyer in that part of the State, is about fifty years of age, a man of great integrity of character, who has always declined office, no matter what the temptation. He is a warm personal friend of Gen. GRANT, and is entirely free from connection with any of the factions of the dominant party in that State. His father—Hon. THOS. M. T. MCKENNAN—was ten years in Congress, from 1831 to 1839, and 1841 to 1842, and was highly esteemed by HENRY CLAY, whose intimate associate he was, and who frequently stopped at Mr. MCKENNAN's house when he traveled the Cumberland road back and forth from Washington. The appointment, if made, would please all parties in Pennsylvania; and these particulars are given to show that it is not impossible, though the gentleman himself has no idea of it.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

The Senate passed the Public Credit bill at 11:55 last night, after a very able debate, in which the Democrats got warmed up by the taunts of FESSENDEN, which were as sharp as his irascible nature could make them. The bill passed in the strong form in which it was reported from the Senate Finance Committee, the proviso about specie payments in the first section being stricken out. The only amendment made after the bill got into the Senate was an immaterial one at the close of the second section. It will come to the House to-morrow morning for concurrence. As it lacked three of having a two-thirds vote on its original passage, it may not be possible to get a suspension of the rules, which requires two-thirds at once; but it will certainly be reached in a day or two in regular order, when business on the Speaker's table is taken up. Although the proviso in the first section was originally inserted to strengthen it in the House, yet it passed by such a strong vote that no doubt is now entertained of the concurrence of the House in the Senate's amendments.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Senators NYE and STEWART, Representative D. R. ASHLEY and Hon. THOMAS FITCH, member elect, constituting the delegation in Congress from Nevada, have telegraphed the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment to the Nevada Legislature, and hope to have it ratified before the adjournment of that body, which adjourns on the 2d of March.

THE LAST CABINET MEETING.

The last Cabinet meeting of the present Administration will be held on Tuesday next, when the extent, if any, to which the present Cabinet will participate in the inaugural ceremonies will be decided. It is already understood that Secretaries SEWARD, MCCULLOCH, WELLES, BROWNING and Postmaster-General RANDALL will tender their resignations to President JOHNSON, to take effect with the close of his Administration. Secretary SEWARD will leave at once for Auburn. Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, will remain a short time to settle up family affairs, and to turn over the Department to the incoming Secretary. For Mr. SEWARD this closes a continuous residence of twenty years in Washington—twelve as Senator, and eight as Cabinet officer.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committees will have to be reconstructed after the admission of fifteen new Senators on the 4th of March. Of the retiring Senators, three are Chairmen of important committees, viz.: VAN WINKLE on Pensions, CONNESS on Mines and MORGAN on the Library. It will also be necessary to elect a new President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

MR. WASHBURNE'S HEALTH.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE is so far recovered his health that he will go to the House of Representatives to-morrow for a short time.

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION ORDER.

President GRANT will issue on the 5th of March a military reconstruction order, relieving Gen. BUCHANAN from the command of the Department of Louisiana, and placing Major-Gen. SHERIDAN in command; also relieving Gen. CANBY in the Department of Texas, and sending Gen. REYNOLDS back to the command from which he has so recently been relieved, but it has not yet transpired who will succeed him. The order will probably also include Gen. SICKLES for the Department of the South, now vacant by the absence of Gen. MEADE. The country will thus see that the very first act of Gen. GRANT is to put matters in the South on a basis which will insure safety for loyal men and the execution of the laws.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

THE INAUGURATION.

Every railroad train brings large additions to the thousands of strangers already here to witness the inauguration. The hotels are full of guests, and their proprietors are renting all available premises in the city in their respective localities, in order to accommodate all applicants. The private boarding-houses are also crowded. Some parties have engaged quarters in Alexandria and Georgetown. From all accounts there will be at least twice as many visitors here as on any previous inauguration occasion. The struggle for precedence in the line of procession and the rival claims for consideration rendered the duties of the Committee in charge very difficult, and even now it is not certain that they may not be forced to make some alterations of the following order of procession: Fifth United States Cavalry, right; carriages for the President and Cabinet, left; carriages for the President elect and his Staff; United States Artillery; the Twelfth United States Infantry with its band; the Forty-fourth United States Infantry, with its band; the Marine Corps, with the Marine Band; volunteer military organizations from various parts of the country; the Washington Greys, of Philadelphia; the National Guard, of Philadelphia; the Burgess Corps, of Albany, N. Y.; the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard of Maryland; the Baxter Fire Zouaves of Philadelphia; the Supreme Court of the United States; the District Courts; the various diplomatic corps, ex-members of Congress and members elect, the municipal authorities of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown. The fire companies have not yet been assigned their places, but they will form a prominent feature in the procession.

A great number of companies from abroad will be present accompanying the local ones, to whom they have come as visitors. The reception and ball, on the evening of the 4th of March, promises to be more than ordinarily brilliant.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Representative CLARKE, of Kansas, telegraphed the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature of that State that the Constitutional Amendment had passed Congress. At 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day he received the following dispatch:

TOPEKA, Feb. 27.

Hon. Sidney Clarke, M. C.:

The Constitutional Amendment was ratified by the Legislature to-day. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In the House the vote stood 84 to 7.

(Signed.) M. S. ADAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. V. AKRIDGE,
President of the Senate.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has not yet completed the roll of members for the Forty-first Congress. Many of the credentials have not yet been received. The law requires the Clerk to place on the roll the names of all persons claiming seats as Representatives elect from States which were represented in the next preceding Congress, and of such persons only, and whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States.

THE HOUSE CONTINGENT FUND.

The Committee on Accounts, appointed to investigate the disbursement of the Contingent Fund of the House, said in a preliminary report last session, that evils existed in its disbursement which ought to be corrected, and now add that it is a great mistake to suppose that unnecessary expenses of the House are as numerous as some of the newspapers of the day represent them to be; neither is it true that any clear instance of fraud, involving large sums of money, can be traced to the door of any member of Congress or officer of the body. The evils consist of a multiplicity of petty assaults upon the Contingent Fund, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum, but by no means such as to satisfy the morbid taste for frauds which has been so industriously cultivated of late in the public mind. All demand upon the public moneys connected with the business of the House and not fixed by law are paid out of the Contingent Fund, and must be sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts. During the present Congress more than 4,200 matters, amounting in the aggregate to over $900,000, have been examined and passed upon by the Committee. The extremes are found in the highest contingent expenses in 1866, at $321,020, and the lowest in 1868, at over $198,141. The Committee say during the recent campaign one of the political parties obtained assistance from the employes of the House in the distribution of documents, as the other did from the Executive Department, and both parties had their documents folded at the House folding-room at the expense of the Contingent Fund. The mischief was complained of by the Committee, but as it had the sanction of long precedent, all the Committee could do was to limit the labor, so diverted, as far as possible, to the surplus necessary to be retained during the recess; but their success in even this was by no means gratifying. Political organizations are strong, and the Committee themselves could not but be influenced by their desire to see their own respective political views disseminated.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Dedication of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington—Description of the Edifice—Interesting Ceremonies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

The dedicatory services at the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in this city to-day were of the most interesting character, and it has created more excitement in the religious community of Washington than anything that has occurred here for years. The services were announced to commence at 10½ o'clock, but as early as 9 o'clock there was assembled about the doors a crowd large enough to fill the body of the church even at that hour. Five minutes after the doors were opened every accessible spot upon the floor and in the galleries was occupied, except, perhaps, one-third of the seats near the pulpit, which had been reserved for members of Congress, ministers of the Gospel, and others.

Gen. GRANT and Mrs. GRANT, accompanied by their family and Mrs. GRANT's father, arrived just as Bishop SIMPSON commenced his sermon. Gen. GRANT's arrival created a momentary sensation, and persons in the galleries created a slight confusion in their efforts to see him, but the confusion was only temporary. Speaker COLFAX and Mrs. COLFAX had previously arrived, as had also Chief Justice CHASE, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. SPRAGUE. Among other distinguished gentlemen present were Senators CRAGIN, TRUMBULL, COLE, DOOLITTLE, PATTERSON of New-Hampshire, HENDRICKS, WILSON, and others; Representatives DAWES, JUDD, CHURCHILL, HUMPHREY, WASHBURN of Massachusetts, CORNELL, FIELDS, COLE, and many others. All these gentlemen were accompanied by ladies of their households.

The services were commenced at 10:30 o'clock by Bishop SIMPSON, who read a selection from the discipline appropriate to the occasion. The choir, which was composed of the best amateur performers in the city, selected from the choirs of all the churches, then sang the hymn commencing, "Before Jehova's awful throne," &c., to the familiar tune of "Old Hundred," the vast audience joining in the hymn. The venerable Dr. HAMILTON then offered a fervent prayer. Rev. Dr. KYNETT and Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN followed respectively in reading selections from the Scriptures. An anthem followed, after which Rev. Bishop SIMPSON delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse.

At the close of the sermon, Rev. Dr. DEHAAS read the statement of the financial condition of the Church, showing that there is still a debt of $[illegible], exclusive of the sum of $25,000 already subscribed. He added that he hoped that $25,000 would be raised in the meetings to-day. Quite a handsome sum was realized by a basket collection in the church, and besides, subscriptions of various sums were made. Among others who subscribed were Mr. OLIVER HOYT, of Connecticut, and Hon. THOMAS CORNELL, of New-York, who gave $1,000 each. A Mr. ARCHER, of New-York, gave $600; Speaker COLFAX, Hon. JACOB BENTON, of New-Hampshire, Mr. HYDE, of New-York, and a number of other gentlemen gave $100 each. The sum of $10,000 was realized by these collections and subscriptions. The morning exercises closed with the dedicatory services as prescribed by the book of discipline.

It is estimated that there were at least 2,000 persons in and about the church edifice. Hundreds were unable to obtain admittance, and after vain efforts to get even inside the doorway, they were compelled to return to their homes. The afternoon service was also well attended, and by an audience as distinguished as that which so attentively listened to Bishop SIMPSON in the morning. The preacher, in the afternoon, was the distinguished English divine, Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, who preached extempore from the fifth verse of the second chapter of the First Epistle of Peter. Mr. PUNSHON's sermon was pronounced by all one of the most eloquent discourses ever listened to. At the conclusion of the sermon, subscriptions were again received, and about $2,500 was added to the amount received in the morning. Senator CATTELL contributed $500 and Senator HARLAN $100, and a number of smaller subscriptions were received.

This evening Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Chicago, preached to another immense congregation, and at the close of his sermon other subscriptions were received, which swelled the sum almost to the amount required.

The design of the structure is pure Gothic. It is built of brown stone, rough hewed, and the following are its dimensions: The building fronts seventy-five feet on C-street and 115 feet on Four-and-a-Half-street. It is about fifty feet in height. At the northeast corner of the structure is to be constructed a tower and spire, the utmost point of which will be 240 feet from the pavement. The main front of the church is from C-street, there being three large entrance ways, approached by brown-stone steps. The passage-way of the lower vestibule is laid with encaustic tile. From the lower vestibule, four easy stairways, with walnut handrail and balustrade, rise to the upper or main floor by which the spacious audience-room is reached, by four heavily carved and ornamented doorways. The main audience-room, 85 feet deep by 75 feet wide, is by far the handsomest and most elaborate of the many fine churches in this city. The ceiling is about 30 feet high, the Gothic style of architecture being faithfully observed. Six heavy columns rise on either side, affording a support to galleries 12 feet 3 inches in width, extending around three sides of the room. These columns are heavily capped, and over these caps are arranged gas jets, sixteen to each cap, which at night brilliantly illuminate the room. The woodwork around the galleries is of black walnut, paneled with ash. All of the woodwork of this description has been oiled without being varnished. The pews in the galleries are thirty-six in in number, eighteen on each side. The back and ends are of black walnut, with the seats neatly upholstered. On the main floor the pews, one hundred and thirty-eight in number, are slightly curved and finished in the same manner as those in the gallery. There is about three feet space between each pew, thus affording ample room for persons to pass those already seated. Each pew is furnished with a rack for hymn books and Bibles. The aisles are about five feet in width. The floor is handsomely carpeted with Brussels, of neat design and durable colors. At the south end of the room the pulpit has been located in an alcove. The wall in the rear of the pulpit is beautifully frescoed, and on either side is a panel, on one of which is inscribed the Ten Commandments, and upon the other the Lord's Prayer. The keystone of the arch above the pulpit is made of the stone from which Solomon's temple was erected, and bears upon its face the inscription, in Hebrew characters, "Jehovah Kireh." The front of the pulpit is of black walnut, and the design is chaste and beautiful. The panels are of olive wood from the garden of Gethsemane. On the front is a magnificently carved cross with the letters "I. H. S," crowned with a wreath of twining ivy, all in walnut. This handsome decoration was executed in Boston, and was presented to the church by friends in that city. The caps of the posts on either side of the pulpit are of olive-wood from the Mount of Olives. Between the front of the pulpit and the altar rail there is a vacant space of about four feet. The altar rail is two feet in height, of heavy black walnut, paneled with olive-wood. The whole appearance of the pulpit and altar is grand and imposing. The designs for the plaster ornaments with which the ceiling, walls and columns are decorated, are new and beautiful.

At the north end of the room is the gallery to be occupied by the choir, which will be under the direction of Prof. JOSEPH H. DANIEL. In this gallery a magnificent organ, the gift of CARLOS PIERCE, Esq., of Boston, has been erected by the maker, WM. A. JOHNSON, of Westfield, Mass. This beautiful instrument is twenty feet wide, twenty feet high, and thirteen feet deep. The woodwork of the front of the organ is of black walnut, carved in the Gothic style of architecture, corresponding with the edifice. It is what is known by organ builders as an "open front," the pipes being exposed. These pipes are beautifully painted in gold and colors, presenting an elegant appearance. Above the fancy work of the organ "a sunburst" is painted, forming a very handsome and appropriate finish to the front of the instrument. In the centre of the organ is placed a silver plate, on which is the following inscription: "Presented to the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by CARLOS PIERCE, of Boston, Mass."

A feature in the construction of the edifice was the idea suggested of making the windows of the church memorial tablets, commemorative of men and incidents prominent in the history of the Methodist Church. This idea has been carried out, and the magnificent stained-glass windows, as prepared by H. P. BLOOR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., elicit high encomiums. Each window has a design, motto and inscription. No. 1 has for its design the death of WESLEY, with the motto, "Our people die well," and is inscribed to the memory of the deceased Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. No. 2, the old Strawbridge Church of Baltimore; motto, "What hath God wrought," and inscribed to the memory of Rev. ROBERT STRAWBRIDGE and THOMAS ANDERSON. No. 3 has for its design a representation of the old John-street Church, New-York, as it appeared in 1768. The motto is "The Lord hath done good things." The inspiration is dedicated to the memory of STEPHEN OLIN, D. D., NATHAN BANGS, D. D., JAMES FLAG, D. D., and JOHN KENNEDY, D. D., by the New-York East Conference. No. 4, design, the Old Elm of Boston; motto, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy," and is inscribed to the memory of Rev. JESSE LEE, the apostle of Methodism in New-England. No. 5, design, Paul at Athens; motto, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," inscribed to the memory of Rev. SAMUEL M. DICKSON and Rev. JOHN SUMMERFIELD, A. M. No. 6, design, Mary at the tomb of Christ; motto, "I am the resurrection and the life;" the inscription is: "The grateful offering of an only son to the memory of his sainted parents, EDWARD and ELIZA REVERE, and his sister, MARY E. REVERE, of New-York." Window No. 7 has for its design a representation of an itinerant minister on horseback, with the motto, "The world is my parish." The inscription is in memory of Rev. JOHN STRANGE, pioneer Methodist preacher in Indiana, and Rev. WILLIAM H. RAYNES, D. D., a member of the Cincinnati Conference. The design of window No. 8 is a Bible and crown with stars; the motto, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." The inscription is: "To the memory of Rev. RUSSELL BIGELOW, Rev. JOHN COLLINS and Rev. JACOB YOUNG, of the Ohio Conference." Window No. 9—design, Ethiopia stretching out her hands; the motto is, "Our fallen missionaries—go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." The inscription is: "In memory of FRANCIS J. WILEY, ANNA M. WENTWORTH and MARILLA P. PEIRCE, Female Missionaries who gave their lives to the cause." Window No. 10, has for its design, Moses and the burning bush, with the motto: "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness." The inscription is "In memoriam MARK STEVENSON, M. D., died Aug. 26, 1865, aged 61 years, an eminent physician, and founder of the first German Sunday School in New-York." Window No. 11 has for its design a cross, crown and scales, with the motto, "To live is Christ, and to die is gain." The inscription is: "In memoriam, Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, LL.D., thirty-one years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died April 4, 1861. Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, for four years a member of Congress and twenty-one years Superintendent of Sand-street Sunday School, Brooklyn, N. Y., died June 13, 1866, aged 48 years." Window No. 12 has for its design a picture of the Good Samaritan, with the motto, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Job xix., 25. "In memoriam, RALPH MEAD, Esq., of New-York, departed this life July 29, 1866, aged 77 years. All is well. Servant of God, well done." Window No. 13 has for its design a picture of a ship in a storm. The inscription is: "Dedicated to the memory of Rev. GEORGE COOKMAN: lost on board the steamer *President*, 1841, Chaplain of the United States Congress." Window No. 14 has for its design "The Star in the East." The motto is: "They rest from their labors, but their works do follow them." The inscription is: "WILBUR FISK, D. D., JOHN DEMPSTER, D. D., founders of Methodist Theological Schools in America." Window No. 15 has for its design, "Faith Personified," with the motto, "Let me die the death of the Righteous." The inscription is,: "Rev. CHAS. SHERMAN, of the Troy Conference." Window No. 16 has for its design a scroll, pen and sheaf of wheat. The inscription is: "THEODORE MILLS, sculptor." The Sabbath School or lecture-rooms are upon the ground floor, the windows of which are decorated in a similar manner. No. 1 is inscribed as the gift of SARAH A. HANDAY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has for its design a picture of Christ as the shepherd, with the motto, "Feed my Lambs." The three others have for designs Abraham leading Isaac to the sacrifice, the announcement of the birth of Christ to the shepherds, and Christ blessing little children, with appropriate mottoes. As this is a national church, there has been set apart one pew for each State and Territory in the Union, and one for the President and his Cabinet officers.

THE KUKLUX.

Report of Lieut.-Col. Rose Regarding the Kuklux Outrages in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1869.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the request of the Committee on Reconstruction, the accompanying copy of the report of Brevet Lieut.-Col. ROSE, United States Army, upon certain outrages committed in southwestern Virginia, together with a copy of the instructions of the commander of the First Military District to that officer.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF MARION, VIRGINIA, Jan. 12, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with special orders No. 73, dated Dec. 28, 1868, from headquarters sub-district of Lynchburg, Va., I proceeded to Lee County, Virginia, Jan. 6, 1869.

I first visited the colored woman at Cain Creek, who was shot near Jonesville, Lee County, Va. From her I learned that on Dec. 25, 1868, the colored people had a ball near Jonesville, Va., when a party of white men styling themselves Kuklux came into the house where the colored people were holding their ball, and deliberately fired their revolvers among them. One of the white men, named WALLACE WOODWARD, placed his pistol close to this colored woman and shot her through the body, inflicting a dangerous, and possibly a mortal wound. A warrant was issued for the arrest of WOODWARD by the civil authorities, but he is still at large.

I then proceeded to Mrs. CAINS, on Powell's River, where I stopped to dine. Mrs. CAINS is a rebel lady, but from her I learned that families of colored people had been passing her house for several days, fleeing from Turkey Cove, going she knew not whither. She said her old servant, GEORGE, who had been on her plantation all his life, was packed up to leave as soon as the gang of Kuklux should come along.

I then proceeded to Turkey Cove, where I arrived at dark, and stopped at the house of Mr. JONATHAN RICHMOND, expecting to stay there for the night. I was refused, because, they said, Mr. RICHMOND was very sick.

Upon inquiring of the people who came out of the house if there was not some trouble in this part of the country, a fellow by the name of DAN MCCULLY, a refugee from Tennessee, who was stopping at Mr. RICHMOND's, answered no; that there had been some rows about an old nigger strumpet, that was all; but as I started off I was followed by a son of Mr. RICHMOND, who told me that that was not all, for the country was in perfect anarchy; that about two months ago a secret organization styled Kuklux had been started up at the seminary, and that the members thereof had commenced driving off all the negroes. His father, he said, had tried to protect his negroes, when the Kuklux turned on him, drove off his tenants, white and black, and threatened his and his son's life.

I then proceeded further up the Cove and tried at several places to get lodgings, but was refused, until I finally reined up, long after dark, at the house of Capt. PHIL. SLEMP, an ex-rebel officer, where I was received with great hospitality.

In conversation with Mr. SLEMP at supper he corroborated the statement of young RICHMOND, and said that he himself was under the ban of the Kuklux for the same cause that Mr. RICHMOND was; he also said that he expected an attack nightly, as they had already fired into the houses of several citizens and beaten several others unmercifully, &c.

The next day I summoned all the magistrates in Turkey Cove together and inquired of them about the condition of affairs. They fully corroborated the statements of young RICHMOND and Mr. SLEMP, but stated, as also did Mr. SLEMP, that all the good citizens of the Cove were opposed to the course pursued by the Kuklux.

I asked the magistrates what they had done to prevent this state of affairs. They answered that they had done nothing, because they did not know who the parties were who had committed these lawless acts as they did everything after night. I asked them why they did not find out who committed these lawless deeds. These feeble-minded gentlemen said they were afraid to make a move for fear of their lives, and seemed astonished that I should ask such a question. I asked them why they did not summon their neighbors to assist them; they said they did not know whom to rely upon, because so many belonged to the Kuklux. I then asked each one separately if he did not know of a single man on whom to rely. After much hesitation on their part, and much impatience on mine, they answered in the affirmative. I again asked each of them if he did not know of two men on whom to rely, which each in like manner answered in the affirmative. I again asked each of them if he did not know of three men beside himself on whom to rely, and receiving an affirmative answer, ordered each to name them, and then called their attention to the fact that that was twenty-eight men, which was enough to do the whole work required. I also issued the order that they should summon these men and ferret out and arrest all persons who had been guilty of shooting and beating negroes and firing into the houses of citizens, and confine them in the Lee County Jail to await the action of the Military Commissioner. Also to arrest all persons, except travelers, found carrying guns, pistols, and weapons of any kind, and confine them in the Lee County Jail to await the action of the Military Commissioner.

I then proceeded to different parts of Turkey Cove and had communication, or rather conversation, with several persons whom I suspected as having been engaged in these lawless proceedings. I was convinced in most cases that my suspicions were correct, as the gentlemen took to the bush as soon as they could.

The negroes had fled, so I could not communicate with them; but I am convinced that they have been most inhumanly dealt with. They have been civil and industrious, and had collected plenty of provisions for the Winter. They have been driven shelterless, many of them from their life-long homes, in the midst of the most inclement season, for no other purpose than that their hard earnings might fall into the hands of white wretches who are too lazy to work.

After spending two days in that delectable country, I started back to my station.

In addition to my order to the Magistrates, I have ordered the Sheriff of Lee County, Va., to summon a posse and arrest Robert Anderson, Bill Andersen, Frank Riddle, Floyd Riddle, Yancey Maynere, Jonathan Ward, A. J. Estep and Wallace Woodward, and confine them in the Lee County Jail to await the action of the Military Commissioner.

In the event that these Magistrates and the Sheriff fail to do their duty, I would respectfully request that I be allowed, in the course of a few days, to take a squad of men and go to a point on the railroad that I shall select, and there mount my entire squad and proceed to Turkey Cove, which is about sixty miles from any railroad, and hunt these desperadoes down.

It would be perfectly useless to send troops on foot into that country after those scoundrels, unless it would be to station them up there, and that, at this season of the year, is impracticable.

I have little faith in the Sheriff and the Magistrates doing their duty, or that they will be much assisted by the citizens, because they all seem to me to be a set of poltroons—Kukluxes and all; yet in this I may be mistaken; and if they follow my instructions, there will be no need of sending any troops into that place.

I have probably made this report more prolix than necessary, yet the Major-General can form no idea of the condition of affairs in that county unless some particulars are mentioned, and not even then without visiting it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. E. ROSE,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Eleventh United States Infantry, Commanding Post.
Lieut. S. R. WHITALL, A. A. A. G., Sub-district of Lynchburg, Va.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12, 1869.

Official copy. E. W. STONE,
First Lieutenant Twenty-first United States Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 20, 1869.

SIR: Adverting to your report of the 12th inst. in reference to outrages on the colored people in Lee County, Va., I am directed by the Commanding-General to instruct you to inform the authorities of Lee County that if they do not arrest the authors of the outrages reported by you, and not prevent the occurrence of such outrages in future, he will send a detachment of mounted men into that region, to be subsisted and foraged at the expense of the citizens, until good order is reëstablished and security to person and property is again afforded by the civil authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel THOS. E. ROSE, U. S. A., Captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Military Commissioner Thirtieth Division of Virginia, Marion, Va., through Headquarters, Sub-district of Lynchburg, Va.
S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Bill Introduced in the Assembly to Create the New-York Steam Railroad Commissioners.

The following is the bill relative to steam railroads in New-York City, introduced in the Assembly last week by Mr. DAVIS:

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a railroad or railroads in the City and County of New-York, to be operated by steam or other motive power, for the benefit of the State and City of New-York, and to raise the necessary means for the construction of the same.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Hamilton Fish, Marshall O. Roberts, Samuel J. Tilden, Edwin D. Morgan, Samuel Sloane, Alexander S. Diven, Moses H. Grinnell, the Mayor of the City of New-York ex-officio, the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board ex-officio, and the State Engineer ex-officio, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, to be known as the "New-York Steam Railroad Commissioners," for the purpose of constructing and operating a steam railroad in the City and County of New-York, with the right to use a common seal, and under their said corporate name to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and to hold and own real and personal estate for the uses and purposes hereinafter mentioned. And they are hereby invested with all the powers and privileges, rights and franchises, not inconsistent with the terms of this act, which are conferred upon railroad corporations by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory of and supplemental to the same.

SEC. 2. The said Commissioners, except the said Mayor and State Engineer, shall be divided by lot into four classes of two each, who shall respectively hold their offices two, three, four and five years, from the 1st day of July next, and until their successors are chosen by the Legislature on joint ballot, and each Commissioner so chosen in the place of any Commissioner whose term of office expires shall hold office for five years. All vacancies shall be filled by the Legislature on joint ballot. Each Commissioner shall, before entering upon his office, qualify by taking an oath to faithfully discharge the duties thereof. They shall have power to employ engineers, surveyors, and such other persons as in their opinion may be necessary to enable them to perform their duties under this act, and may also elect one of their number to be the President of the Board, who shall be the principal executive officer, and shall receive such salary as they shall determine. They shall also have power to make by-laws for the government or regulation of the Board, and a majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular meeting of the Board, or at any special meeting of which all have notice, as may be provided in the by-laws.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners shall, as soon as practicable after their organization, adopt such plan as in their opinion shall be most advantageous for a railroad or railroads to be operated by steam across the Harlem River and through the City and County of New-York, and not upon the same grade with the streets thereof. They shall, in determining the location of said road or roads, endeavor to place the same where they shall afford the greatest accommodation to the public, and, if in their judgment more than one road on a northerly or southerly line may be constructed in any part of said City north of Union-square, they are authorized so to locate such roads. They may also locate such lateral east and west roads as in their judgment the accommodation of the public shall require. They shall also, in determining the character of such roads, whether underground or elevated, or both, have reference to the cost thereof, and to the effect upon the drainage and sewerage and gas and water pipes in said city. And their determination as to the character and class of railroads to be constructed by virtue hereof, and as to the location of the same shall be final and conclusive and may not be appealed from. And said Commissioners shall also have the power to award and pay such compensation as they shall see fit to any person or persons who shall be in their judgment entitled thereto by reason of the conception or the development of any features or ideas contained in such plan as they may adopt. And when they have adopted such plan and location, they shall file in the office of the Secretary of State and of the County Clerk of New-York each a map of such location, showing the land to be taken for and occupied by such road or roads, and all sidings, turnouts, depot grounds and stations, and also plans, descriptions and specifications for the construction thereof.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct, operate and maintain such railroad or railroads of as many tracks as shown in such location, with steel or steel-faced rails of not less than fifty-six pounds to the yard, with sidings, turnouts and depot and station grounds, as shown in said plan and location, and to convey passengers and freight thereon for hire, in cars or carriages propelled by steam or other motive power through and in the City and County of New-York, and on, under and over the squares, streets and public places therein, but not at grade. And for this purpose said Commissioners may purchase, or may acquire in the manner provided in the said act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," and the acts amendatory thereto, so much land as shall be indicated on such maps as included in said location of said road or roads, sidings, turnouts, depot and station grounds, and may take and occupy the same; but it shall not be necessary in any petition made under the provisions of the fourteenth section of said act, to make any allegations in regard to incorporation or capital stock, or any allegations inconsistent with the provisions of this act. No compensation shall be paid by said Commissioners, or allowed in any proceedings for the use or occupation by said Commissioners, of any street, public square, or part of any land belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for said railroad or railroads, or their sidings, turnouts, or depots or station grounds. Said Commissioners shall be liable to pay to the owner or lessee of any building or property along the line of said road or roads any consequential damages which he or they shall sustain by reason of the construction herein authorized, provided an action shall be commenced therefor before the part of the road near the property claimed to be injured shall be opened for travel, but not otherwise.

SEC. 5. In the construction of said road said commissioners shall interfere as little as practicable with the use of the water pipes, gas pipes, sewers, and other public works in the City of New-York, and whenever any of the same are disturbed, either in constructing or maintaining such road or roads, they shall be restored to good condition at the earliest practicable moment, and the Commissioners shall pay all damage caused by their being disturbed. And no change shall be made in any of the mains of the Croton Aqueduct without the consent of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEC. 6. The said Commissioners may proceed to acquire land for the purposes of such railroad, either by gift, purchase or proceedings under said act, as soon as the route thereof is definitely determined. They shall also cause full estimates of land damages and the expenses of construction, including interest on sums expended during construction, to be made as soon as possible after the location is completed and the plan for the construction thereof determined; a copy of which estimate shall be filed with the Comptroller of the State. It shall thereupon be lawful for the said Commissioners in their said corporate name and under their said corporate seal to make, execute and deliver their corporate bonds, without personal liability, in an amount to be determined by said Commissioners, but which shall be at least equal to the said estimated value of the real estate included in said location, and shall not exceed such estimated value more than three millions of dollars, which said bonds shall pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in gold coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable in eighteen years from the first day of July next, in the gold coin of the United States. Said bonds shall also be convertible, at the option of the holder, into the six per cent. stock of this State, the principal and interest whereof is payable in currency, having eighteen years to run from the 1st day of July next, provided the people of this State shall at the next general election vote to sanction their issue, as hereinafter provided. Said bonds, when created by said Commissioners, may be exchanged for any of the land included in the said location, or may be used for the construction and equipment of the said road or roads, or may be, or any part thereof may be negotiated or sold, and the proceeds thereof applied to any of the purposes aforesaid. The said bonds shall all be made payable to the people of this State or their order, and shall be for $1,000 each, shall be signed by the President and Secretary of said Board, and shall be numbered and registered in the office of the Comptroller, and shall thereupon become and be to all intents and purposes mortgages to the people of this State upon the entire property hereby authorized to be vested in said Board of Commissioners, real, personal and mixed, together with all their franchises and immunities for securing the payment of the moneys purporting to be payable by said bonds, and no other deed of assurance shall be necessary therefor; and the Comptroller shall, whenever and as often as the said Commissioners shall sell or dispose of any of said bonds in manner as herein authorized, assign any and all bonds so sold or disposed of to such person or persons or corporations as shall be designated by said Commissioners, and to the order of such person or persons, or corporations, or bearer, as may be requested; which assignment shall be indorsed upon the respective bonds, and shall distinctly state that the same is made without recourse to the State in any event. The holder of any bonds, issued and assigned, in pursuance of any provision of this act, in case of the non-payment of principal and interest thereon, or either, according to the terms thereof, may place the same in the hands of the Comptroller, who shall proceed to foreclose the same in the manner provided for the foreclosure of the lien created by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company under the provisions of chapter 335 of the laws of 1845, and the acts therein referred to, which is commonly known as the first mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and said Comptroller shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties with reference to the bonds herein authorized, which, by the said last-named act, were conferred upon him, and he was required to perform with reference to said bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

SEC. 7. The said railroad or railroads while being constructed, and when completed, shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the said Commissioners, and it shall not be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty and officers of the City of New-York, nor for the Commissioners of Streets in the City of New-York, nor for the Croton Aqueduct Board, nor for any other corporation or person to interfere with their absolute use and occupation of the same. They are authorized to fix and regulate the rates of fares for the transportation of passengers and freight thereon, and also the rates of trackage for the passage of the engines and trains of other railroad corporations over said roads; but such last-named passage shall at all times be made subject to the rules and regulations, and time tables to be from time to time made and established by said Commissioners, their agents and servants. And they may establish trains for the transportation of passengers, with discriminations as to the rates, according to the speed of the trains or the accommodation furnished to the passengers.

SEC. 8. When the said plans and specifications shall be completed and filed, as hereinbefore provided, the said Commissioners shall cause estimates to be made of the quantities of the principal materials of different kinds that will be wanted for the construction of said road or roads. They shall then give due public notice in the City of New-York and elsewhere of the quantities wanted, of the times and places when and where the same are to be made deliverable, and of the time and place when and where sealed proposals for furnishing the same will be received. All sealed proposals shall be for a sum certain as to the price to be paid or received, and no proposition not thus definite and certain shall be acted on by said Commissioners, and not more than one proposition shall be received from one person for the same materials. Every person who shall enter into a contract for the supply of such materials shall give satisfactory security to said Commissioners for the faithful performance of his contract according to its terms. All such materials shall become the absolute property of the Commissioners, and shall not be liable to any lien in favor of, or claim against the contractor.

SEC. 9. With the materials so furnished, and with such other materials, in small quantities, as it shall from time to time be necessary to purchase, the said Commissioners shall proceed, through their servants, agents and employes, to construct and complete the said road or roads, turnouts, sidings, stations and depots with the necessary approaches, so as to make it in all respects a first-class road. They shall monthly, on the — of each month, return to the Comptroller of the State a statement of all sums received from the sale of bonds, or otherwise, during the previous month, and also of all payments made by them; and the Comptroller shall, at least once in six months, in the first weeks of January and July, and oftener if thereto requested by said Commissioners, examine the vouchers and pay-rolls, and the other accounts of said Commissioners, and if he shall find them to be correct certify the same. The said Commissioners shall also cause the said road to be thoroughly equipped as a first-class passenger road, and also with such provisions for the transportation of freight as they shall deem necessary, so that the same shall be ready for use as soon as the rails are laid, and the Comptroller shall, in like manner, examine and certify the expenditures of the Commissioners for that purpose.

SEC. 10. The Treasurer shall pay, on the warrant of tee President of the said Board, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the expenses of the Board and their agents and employes in organizing the board and locating said road or roads, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of   thousand dollars.

SEC. 11. Whenever this law shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election as hereinafter provided, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to prepare and deliver to such officer as may then be designated or authorized to issue certificates of stock created or to be created under the laws of this State, suitable books containing certificates of stock as near as may be of the form and description now used. Such certificates shall be prepared, numbered and issued, as now provided by law, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, and in sums of even hundreds of dollars, and shall state upon their face that they are a part of the New-York City Steam Railroad loan, and they shall be sealed and countersigned as now required by law. The loan hereby authorized and for which such certificates are hereby authorized to be issued, shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of the mortgage debt heretofore authorized, and shall mature in eighteen years from the 1st day of July next, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and shall be payable, principal and interest, in the lawful currency of the United States.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of such authorized officer so receiving such certificate to issue the same, dollar for dollar, on receipt of and in exchange for the mortgage bonds hereinbefore authorized to be issued, when the same shall be surrendered for conversion, with all outstanding coupons thereon. It shall also be his or their duty to issue such certificates in exchange for certificates of the same loan for like amount, and except as aforesaid he shall not issue any of such certificates. All the provisions of existing laws as to the issue of certificates of stock in the loans of this State, not inconsistent with the terms of this act, are hereby made applicable to the loan hereby authorized.

SEC. 13. There shall be imposed for each fiscal year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1869, and terminating with the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1886, a direct State tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof when it matures. And inasmuch as it is uncertain whether any, and if any, how much of such stock will be issued in the conversion of said railroad bonds, and whether the fund hereinafter provided to be raised from the revenues of said railroad will be sufficient for the payment of the interest and of so much of the fund necessary to provide for the payment of the principal of said bonds at maturity, as may be necessary to be raised in any given year, it is hereby made the duty of the Comptroller to determine what shall be the amount of such direct tax for each fiscal year, having reference to the whole amount to be raised in the current year under the foregoing provisions, and to the amount to be received from the said Commissioners, for the year under the provisions hereinafter contained; but such direct tax shall, in no one year, exceed one-half of a mill on each dollar of the valuation of the real and personal property of this State. The amounts received from such tax and from the said Commissioners, in excess of the amount sufficient to pay the interest on such outstanding stock for the current year, shall be invested and held and managed by the Comptroller, as a sinking fund for the redemption of the stock hereby authorized to be issued.

SEC. 14. At the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next this law shall be submitted to the people for their sanction. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of elections in each election district to prepare a ballot-box labeled "Railroad Loan," in which shall be deposited the ballots. The ballots shall be indorsed "Railroad Loan" on the outside, and shall contain on the inside the words "For the Loan," or the words "Against the Loan." The votes so cast shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as prescribed by law in reference to other general elections, and the existing law in reference to other State elections shall, in all respects, so far as applicable, apply to and regulate the proceedings and duties, as to the vote herein provided to be taken of all officers, inspectors, canvassers, county clerks and the Secretary of State. And the Secretary of State shall, in addition to other notices now required by law to be given as to such general election, also give notice of the election herein provided for; but the failure to do so shall not invalidate the vote. And the Secretary of State shall further give public notice of the result of the said election herein provided for.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause said railroad or railroads to be constructed with the greatest dispatch consistent with thorough work. As soon as the line is open for traffic, the Commissioners shall apply the revenues thereof as follows: First—To the maintenance of the property herein authorized to be acquired and constructed, the increase of the rolling stock if demanded by increasing traffic, and the operating expenses of the road, which expenses shall include the expenses of the Commission, and all the charges usually made against transportation in railroad accounts. Second—To the payment to the State Treasurer of the amount necessary to the payment of the interest upon the State stock which shall be issued under the provisions of this act. Third—To the payment of the interest upon any of the outstanding mortgage bonds herein authorized. Fourth—To payments to the Comptroller for the creation of a sinking fund for the redemption of the said outstanding State stock until a sufficient fund is created for the entire redemption of the same, and also for the purpose of refunding to the State any and all sums that may have been advanced by the State for interest on said State stock, with interest on the same. Fifth—To the creation of a sinking fund for the redemption of the mortgage bonds issued under the provisions of this act, until a sufficient fund is created for their redemption.

SEC. 16. Upon payment in full of all the outstanding liabilities created on account of the construction of said road or roads, as hereinbefore provided, the net revenues for each current year remaining after payment of the expenses necessary for maintaining the railroad and equipment in a condition to do the business offered, the expenses of the Commission and the operating expenses as hereinbefore defined, shall be divided equally between the City of New-York and the State.

SEC. 17. Except the several acts relating to the Hudson River Railroad Company, and the several acts relating to the Harlem Railroad Company, all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, conferring upon any individuals or corporations the right to construct railroads in the City of New-York which are to be operated by steam, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect immediately.

The First National Bank and the National Insurance Bank of Detroit, Mich., have been consolidated.

TENNESSEE.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Climate, Soil and Productions of East Tennessee—The Growing Demand for Such News by Immigrants—The Knoxville Industrial Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869.

I wrote you a letter last week giving an account of a talk with Gen. WILDER, of Roane County, upon the iron, coal and marble of East Tennessee. On last Friday evening, Hon. O. P. TEMPLE, of this city, delivered an address before our Industrial Association, which contained many facts of great general interest kindred to those given in my last letter. I propose giving some of them for the information of those who are now looking to this part of the South with a view of making it their future home.

The geographical situation of our State is well known. It seems to me to possess the most wonderful natural advantages, and I have long wondered why its climate and great resources have not long since peopled it with a wealthier, more enterprising and more numerous population. Very much has been written and spoken concerning these resources, but there is still much to learn. Let the facts and figures I am about to give speak for us.

First, as to our climate. East Tennessee is begirt by high mountains. Some of them rise to the height of six thousand feet. The Valley of East Tennessee is about one thousand feet above the level of the sea; is about fifty miles wide and two hundred and fifty long. It is watered by clear, swift, rolling streams that are fed from the crystal springs of the mountains, and which furnish water power not equaled by New-England herself. The streams join and make the Holston, Clinch, French Broad, Emory and Tennessee Rivers. There are no stagnant bodies of water within our borders, hence we are free from malaria and noxious exhalations of every kind, and chills and fever are unknown to our people. Our Summers are moderate, and greatly tempered by the cool breezes from the mountains. Our Winters are mild and short. Snow seldom falls to any depth, and ice very rarely exceeds three inches in thickness. There are but few days in the Winter when it is that thick. No process of acclimation is necessary, and the immigrant can safely come any month in the year. The following meteorological tables are from the records of the East Tennessee University. I give the month of January, 1868, which was rather a cold month:

Mean temperature at 7 A. M.	26° 45
Mean temperature at 2 P. M.	37° 56
Mean temperature at 9 P. M.	32° 12
Mean temperature for the month	32° 05
Warmest day, mean temperature for 24 hours	52° 16
Coldest day, mean temperature for 24 hours	20° 16
Mean barometer height, reduced to freezing point for 31 days	29.080 inches.

The extreme temperatures during the year 1868 were 14° and 92°, giving a range of 78°. The range in Ohio is about 105°; in Missouri 100°, in Florida 75°. Mean temperature for the year about 60°. It is a rare thing for the mercury to go below 14°, or to rise above 92°. From 30° to 39° may be assumed as the mean of Winter, and 65° to 70° the mean of Summer.

The nights in the warmest and dryest Summers are always cool and pleasant. It is the experience of most Northern people who come to this part of the South that they do not suffer from the heat as much here as they did in the North. During the month of January last there were fifteen days that were fit for plowing and other out-door work. East Tennessee, as might be judged from these figures, is a very healthy country.

It appears from the census returns of 1860 that the per cent. of deaths in this section of the State was 1.08 in 1860 and 0.96 in 1850. The per cent. in the section including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for the year 1860 was 1.39, and, in 1850, 1.19. The per cent. in Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont for 1860 was 1.24, for 1850 was 1.24. The per cent. in the whole United States for 1860 was 1.27, for 1850 was 1.41. The deaths from consumption in Massachusetts for the year ending May 31, 1860, were 4,845, in a population of 1,231,066. The deaths for the same year from the same cause in Tennessee were 1,440 in a population of 1,109,801. From these figures it will be seen we are in the healthiest region in the United States. This seems to be generally understood, for there is scarcely a day passes but that some afflicted person comes here under the advice of his physicians, in search of health. So much for our climate.

As to the soil and products of our soil. From our situation we are peculiarly favored, being able to raise most of the products peculiar to the South, and about all peculiar to the North.

Our soil is not as rich as the new soil of the Western States. But the large number of our rivers give us a great extent of bottom lands, which are equal to any in the world. Our rolling lands are susceptible of high cultivation, and seem peculiarly adapted to wheat growing. The mountain and ridge land is good for grasses and fruit. The cattle range on the former from March until November, and fatten splendidly on the timothy grass and luxuriant vines. Timothy grows as high as six feet on the mountains. Such mountain lands may be purchased at from 20 cents to $1 per acre. Good improved farming lands can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $25 per acre. Rich bottom lands range from $50 to $100. In some of the interior counties good farming lands can be bought at from $1 to $5 per acre. Fine ridge sides cultivated and adapted to fruit culture can be bought at from $5 to $10 per acre. Good grazing lands in large tracts can be bought at from $1 to $5. There is one fact true of our soil, and that is that when worn out and exhausted to all appearances, practical and scientific men say it can be easily restored—that it contains the elements of rapid recuperation.

Wheat does very well in East Tennessee. Our land when well cultivated will yield forty bushels to the acre in good seasons. The wheat is decidedly superior to Western wheat. It will weigh to the measured bushel sixty-six pounds, and often sixty-eight and seventy. A barrel of Tennessee flour will make twenty pounds more bread than a barrel of Illinois flour. It is much dryer, and will absorb more moisture. East Tennessee flour is quoted at two and three dollars per barrel more than the best Genesee New-York flour. Southern flour will bear transportation better than Western flour, and is sought after for foreign markets.

Corn is the great staple of East Tennessee. It is raised on bottom and upland with great success. Some of our river bottoms yield one hundred and five bushels to the acre. Most of the corn is fed to stock. Before the war it was no uncommon thing for some of our large planters to fatten five hundred head of hogs.

The Cumberland plateau and the eastern and southern counties bordering on the Smoky Mountains are peculiarly adapted to the culture of fruit—apples particularly.

Peaches grow here naturally, and are a very sure crop. Our railroads are hedged with peach-trees, grown from stones thrown out of the car windows by passengers. The dried peach crop of East Tennessee is yearly a source of great revenue.

Grasses of every kind do well. It is very generally supposed that they will not grow well in the South; but it is certainly not true of East Tennessee. Blue grass does well, and grows naturally in most of our counties. Clover flourishes, and most of our soil will yield one to two tons per acre.

I have thus given most of the facts upon the heads chosen that would be of interest. I cannot give satisfactory information upon all points in the brief space of a news letter. I know, however, that there is a growing interest and a demand for practical news upon such points pertaining to the South, and I propose to satisfy that demand as far as I can do so to the satisfaction of your readers. I know some of your contemporaries have been soliciting news from this section upon these subjects to meet the wants of their readers.

I would refer all persons desiring more detailed information to Mr. CHARLES SEYMOUR, the Corresponding Secretary, or J. W. NORTH, the President of the Knoxville Industrial Association. That body have in preparation a pamphlet which it is hoped will meet the wants of all interested.

There is a very gratifying increase in the number of Northern people prospecting in the South; I have never known such a wide-spread interest manifested in the future of East Tennessee, and it is to be hoped that the fondest anticipations of our people will be realized.

OMEGA.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

The Testimony of Hon. Wm. H. Seward and Hon. Robert J. Walker Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The following is the testimony given by the Secretary of State and Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, before the Committee directed to investigate the rumors in regard to the Alaska purchase money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1868.

TESTIMONY OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By the Chairman—Question—The Congress of the United States have directed the Committee on Public Expenditures to make inquiries touching the rumors afloat with reference to the Alaska purchase money. Have you any knowledge that you could properly give to the Committee on that subject?

Answer—The only knowledge I have concerning the payment of the Alaska purchase money is this: After the passage of the act of the last session of Congress appropriating the purchase money, I made a requisition, as Secretary of State, upon the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which is filed in the Treasury Department, and of which the following is a copy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1868.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

NO. 1317.—SIR: Please cause a warrant for seven millions two hundred thousand dollars, payable in coin, to be issued in favor of MR. EDWARD DE STOECKL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, pursuant to the convention between the United States and His Majesty of the 30th of March, 1867, and the act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, the said EDWARD DE STOECKL to be charged accordingly on the books of the Treasury.

$7,200,000. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

I also gave notice to the Russian Minister that the requisition had been made, and that he could call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the money. I assume, upon general information, that that money was paid; I do not know when it was paid out of the Treasury, nor to whom it was paid.

Q.—Or of its distribution afterward?

A.—Nothing of its distribution; I know nothing whatever of the use the Russian Minister made of the fund; I know of no payment to anybody by him, or of any application of the funds which he received.

[The Chairman read to the witness the resolution of inquiry adopted by the House, on the motion of Mr. WOOD.]

Witness—In regard to all these allegations I have no knowledge. I thought the subject of the Alaska purchase a very good, proper and national achievement, and, therefore, out of the funds of the State Department I subscribed for a small number of the speeches made by Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, (which I have brought here,) to be used for the information of the public and of Congress. Various persons, some connected and others not connected with the Government, patriotic gentlemen, as I supposed, came to give me their cordial support and coöperation in the matter, and among the rest were Mr. SUMNER and Mr. WALKER. Whenever I found they were in possession of information or arguments which would be useful, such as documentary information, I received it and transmitted it to Congress, who had it published; all that I ever did, or that I ever expended, was in that way, and in no other, and no engagement was ever made with anybody for any part of the purchase money, or any other fund used in any way. My impression is that the whole expense and cost to the United States Government for the negotiation, payment and everything, did not exceed five hundred dollars. Among other persons who took an interest in the subject was Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER, with whom I have been in the habit of conferring very freely upon all public questions ever since I have been in office, and of whose patriotism, intelligence and industry I have a very high estimate; he proposed to me to support this measure, as it was called, and I accepted his good offices in that way, and encouraged him to proceed; he prepared a paper which he read to me before it was printed, (and of which this is a copy;) I subscribed for some copies of that. I do not know from Mr. WALKER that he was ever paid a cent; I never paid him a cent, but I remember hearing the Russian Minister speak in terms of thankfulness and appreciation of his efforts, and of his asking my opinion on the subject, and I bore testimony to the efficiency of Mr. WALKER's services, and the value of his labors in promoting the measure; that is all I know about Mr. WALKER. I do not know that he ever had $25,000; never heard from him that he was to have it, and I know nothing about it now.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any money or presents, directly or indirectly, being made from the fund at the disposal of the Secretary of State, or any other fund, to subsidize or propitiate the Press or any person connected therewith, anywhere?

A.—On the contrary, I have knowledge that no fund at the State Department went to subsidize any Press anywhere, but when I found there was a continual fire all along the line of the Press against the Alaska purchase and the purchase of St. John's and St. Thomas, and I read how valueless these possessions were by reason of perpetual icebergs in Alaska, and the universal cannonading of volcanoes and hurricanes down through the West Indies, I recalled to my recollection the attacks of the Federal Party upon Mr. JEFFERSON's Administration for making the purchase of Louisiana; I was familiar with that literature in my boyhood, as you all probably were, and I sent a young man, Mr. DIXON, to New-York and Albany for the purpose of collecting from the Federal Press, remaining in the public libraries, extracts and articles attacking Mr. JEFFERSON in such papers; he collected and sent them to me; I paid his expenses in addition to his salary; I believe those articles were published through the Press so far as they would do it gratuitously, but in no other way; that is all I know of the influence upon the Press. As I said before, Mr. STOECKL expressed to me a grateful appreciation of the services of Mr. WALKER, which I thought was well deserved, and I bore testimony to it accordingly. I suppose your Committee is aware that there has been a litigation of some sort about the Perkins claim between the claimants and the Russian Government, and that the Russian Government had some arbitration on this and other claims involving legal questions. I have always supposed, when I heard this matter mentioned about Mr. WALKER, that as there were lawyers employed on the one side, the Russian Government might, for anything I know, have employed lawyers on the other side, as Governments sometimes do, and that the interest Mr. WALKER had taken in this question probably commended him to the Russian Government in that way, but I do not know anything of that.

Q.—Have you any other information or fact that you wish to state?

A.—I think of nothing further.

TESTIMONY OF HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

Robert J. Walker sworn and examined.

By the Chairman—Question—Do you reside in the city?

Answer—I reside in the District with my family; I have an office as a lawyer in this city.

Q.—Were you the counsel of the Russian Legation in the Alaska matter?

A.—I mean to answer every question explicitly which the Committee shall ask me, but inasmuch as there is something very sacred in the confidential relation between a client and his counsel, and as the gentleman (Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister,) who employed me in this matter is absent, I should have desired an opportunity of seeing him and obtaining his consent before giving my evidence. However, I feel perfectly confident that he would have consented, could I have seen him, and I feel it due to him and his Government, and to myself, that I should assume that he would consent, and therefore I deem it my duty under the circumstances to take the responsibility of divulging even confidential communications that have passed between us.

Q.—Proceed, if you please, in your own way, to state to the Committee your entire knowledge in regard to the matter of inquiry.

A.—With the consent of the Committee, I will state such knowledge as I have, in a narrative form, and my whole connection with the subject. Sometime in December, 1867, I think, I had a long and interesting conversation with the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, on the subject of Alaska, St. Thomas and St. John's; I think the treaty for the purchase of Alaska had been ratified at that time. Mr. SEWARD seemed then to entertain no doubt about the success of the appropriation, but he entertained great doubt about the success of the treaty in relation to St. Thomas and St. John's. He had known me as a life-long annexationist, in favor of annexation in every quarter, North, South, East and West, and he showed me the treaty, and requested me to write an article in favor of it, communicating such facts as I thought would be of interest to the public, and would aid in making it successful. I wrote such an article, and I hold a pamphlet in my hand containing it, headed, "Letter of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER on the purchase of Alaska, St. Thomas and St. John's," which I request may be made part of my testimony. This article appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of this city, on the 28th of January, 1868. In that article there is very little said about Alaska (less than a page in all,) because it was thought there would be no difficulty about that, at that period. The pamphlet is chiefly devoted to the discussion of the acquisition of St. Thomas and St. John's, which I urged by all the arguments which occurred to me. At that time I had no idea of being employed by anybody in connection with Alaska or St. Thomas, or St. John's, and I never have been employed as counsel in relation to St. Thomas or St. John's. I printed this pamphlet at my own expense. Mr. SEWARD asked me to let him have a thousand copies of it; I told him I would send them to him, but insisted on paying for them myself, as I would not consent that anybody else should pay a dollar in connection with the pamphlet. I sent him a thousand copies and distributed, I think, about nine thousand copies myself. It will be seen, on reference to that pamphlet, that I have been the advocate of the acquisition of Alaska ever since the 3d of March, 1845. The pamphlet contains an extract from the official correspondence of that date between the late President POLK and myself, in which I urged him to acquire that territory. About three or four months after I had this conversation with Secretary SEWARD (I cannot recollect the exact date, but I think it was early in May, 1868,) I was called upon for the first time by Baron STOECKL, whom I had known intimately for many years. He said he wanted to have a confidential conversation with me, and we retired to a back room in my office. He then told me he desired to employ me as counsel for his Government in aid of the passage of the Alaska appropriation. I said I did not suppose there was any danger of the failure of the Appropriation bill; that, as the treaty had been ratified by the Senate with but two dissenting votes, I thought the defeat of the appropriation under those circumstances might involve serious consequences concerning our relations with Russia; and that I had no doubt of the success of the appropriation. That was my opinion at that date. Baron STOECKL said he thought there was a great disposition on the part of the House to economize and cut down the expenses of the Government at that particular session, and that he was fearful that if it was not defeated it would be postponed until the next session, and he thought that would most seriously disturb the existing cordial relations between Russia and the United States. Well, I told him I had never lobbied Congress in my life, and that I never meant to, and that if he wished me to lobby Congress generally I must decline. He said he had read with great care this pamphlet of mine on the subject of Alaska, St. Thomas and St. John's, and he was good enough to make some complimentary remarks which I suppose I need not repeat. He said his object was to get me to argue and discuss the question as I had done successfully many others, to print pamphlets and write articles for the newspapers presenting all the arguments in favor of the appropriation. He said he wished me also to confer with Mr. SUMNER and Gen. BANKS, who were warmly supporting the measure. I told him if that was all that was required of me, I could consider it entirely professional, and that I would do it. After some other conversation he proposed to pay me for such services as I have stated, the sum of $20,000 in gold, to which I assented; he was good enough afterward voluntarily to increase that sum, as I shall presently state. I proceeded at once to discuss the question; I wrote a pamphlet on the subject, which was printed in the *Intelligencer*, and distributed very extensively by me; I also wrote articles for the *National Intelligencer* and *Chronicle* of this city, which were generally published editorially in both papers. These articles were modified somewhat in some minor particulars by those who had charge of the papers; I do not recollect exactly the modifications made, but I beg leave to say to the Committee, and hope I may be pardoned for saying it, that so much of those articles as chose to speak eulogistically of myself, I knew nothing about and never saw until I read them in the newspapers. I do not think I called upon a single member of Congress on the subject except Gen. BANKS. I called upon him because we had been intimate for a great many years. When I was Secretary of the Treasury, I appointed him to an office in the Custom-house in Boston, and my son, Gen. WALKER, had served under him some time in the Union army during the war. But I called upon him mainly because he was the great and able advocate of the measure. I think I called upon him about the time his report on the Alaska purchase came out, and that I asked him for a copy of the report. He did not have a copy of it at the time. I had read some extracts from it, however, and I expressed the pleasure I had in knowing that he supported this great measure about which I felt so strongly, and which I regarded as of the highest importance to the country, particularly in connection with the acquisition of British Columbia, and keeping the European Powers entirely off the Pacific Coast. He thoroughly agreed with me. I told him I was employed as counsel in the case, and asked him the situation of the bill, telling him that Baron STOECKL was very much alarmed, fearing that it would be either defeated or postponed until the next session. He told me the bill was in no danger at all, and that it would pass by a majority of more than two to one, he thought; but that at all events, its passage was certain. I do not think I called upon any other member of Congress except Gen. BANKS, nor upon any Senator until within about two or three days of the final passage of the bill, when there arose a most serious difficulty, as you are all aware, about the powers of the House in relation to treaties ratified by the Senate. I was, and had been all my life, thoroughly of the opinion that the House was right; that they had full and complete power to withhold money appropriations in regard to treaties, and also in regard to any other matters, which, according to the Constitution, have to be submitted to them, although they could not participate in making treaties. I examined the authorities upon the subject, the debate in which Mr. MADISON participated, and the resolution passed, I think, in 1796, taking the same grounds and also some judicial decisions and precedents. When I called upon Mr. SUMNER there were several other persons in the room. I think Gov. BOUTWELL was there, or came in when we were discussing the matter. I called upon Mr. SUMNER because he was the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and because he had made the most learned, able, and as I thought, most unanswerable argument in the Senate in favor of the treaty. My purpose was not to induce him to vote for the appropriation, but to inquire as to the probable effect of this difference between the Senate and the House in relation to this matter. I think, however, before we came upon that subject Mr. SUMNER asked me about the Funding bill known as "SHERMAN's Funding bill." I told him that if it were possible to settle that question by a Funding bill in which it should be left to the voluntary choice of the public creditors to take a lower rate of interest, the question could be settled in that way, I thought it would be a great thing for the country to settle it at that session and take the question out of the Presidential election. After discussing that question some time we returned to the Alaska question, and I gave him at very considerable length my views upon the subject of the serious difference between the Senate and the House. He listened to me with great respect, as he has always done, for our relations were very good, indeed. I do not think I spoke to any other person, except Gen. BANKS, upon the subject. If I did, it must have been casual and accidental. I may say here, that I never paid or offered to pay any member of either House of Congress one dollar, directly or indirectly, in connection with this subject, nor did ever offer or pay a dollar to any member of Congress in my life. I would say further, that I never paid or offered to pay a dollar to anybody in connection with the Press, as an inducement to support this bill. I will state, however, exactly what occurred so far as the Press was concerned, before closing what I have to say on this subject. After the bill had passed, Baron STOECKL, who had become exceedingly anxious upon the subject, called to see me and congratulated me upon the passage of the bill, and was good enough to say that it was mainly owing to my efforts. I told him that he was greatly mistaken; that my opinion had always been that as the treaty passed with only two dissenting votes in the Senate, the House would hardly defeat it under such circumstances; still I told him I had done my best, and perhaps aided in reconciling the difference between the Senate and the House. He said that he had concluded to pay me $1,000 more in gold, which he subsequently increased by about $2,300 more in greenbacks; I think it was somewhere about $21,000 in gold, and $2,300 in addition in greenbacks, that I received in all. I did not ask him for this additional sum; it was a voluntary offer on his part. He paid me in the first place through Mr. RIGGS, on a gold check which Mr. RIGGS gave me on his house in New-York for $20,000. That I appropriated in this way: I retained it all myself, with the exception of $5,000 in greenbacks; that money I paid to a very able and eminent lawyer in this city, whom I had employed as associate counsel, with the consent of Baron STOECKL. I refer to Mr. F. P. STANTON. I did not pay him the money, of course, until after the passage of the bill, though I first spoke to him on the subject some time in June, I think. After paying the $5,000 in greenbacks to Mr. STANTON, I had remaining $21,000 in gold and about $2,300 in greenbacks, which I retained, on the request of Baron STOECKL, as an additional fee. This was all that I was paid at the time, and I never received any more myself. But I told Baron STOECKL that the *Chronicle* newspaper had rendered such important services on this question, beginning with January, 1868, and that, too, without any promise or expectation of reward, (for I had never intimated such a thing to anybody connected with it,) that I thought he ought to pay them $3,000 in gold. I said that we had occupied a great deal of space in their paper, and that they had advocated the measure with great ability. He assented to the proposition very cheerfully. This occurred sometime after I received the $20,000. I then called upon Col. FORNEY and stated to him that I had never mentioned the subject of pay to him for his services in this connection, and knew very well that he did not expect any, but that I thought his services had been of great value to us, and that in devoting so much space in his paper to us, he must have displaced other articles which would otherwise have been printed, and in consideration of these facts I had taken the responsibility of advising Baron STOECKL to pay him $3,000 in gold. He expressed very great gratitude to me, and said he had a perfect right to receive it, holding now no office; that he would not have had the right to have had any money promised to him beforehand as an inducement to support the measure on the Press, but that he thought he had both a legal and moral right to receive money tendered to him afterward; that his position in connection with public affairs, was of such importance in his own opinion, that although he had a perfect right to receive it, he had rather not. What I am now stating occurred some weeks after the passage of the bill. I communicated this conversation to Baron STOECKL, and told him I thought it was wrong to occupy such a vast deal of their time and their paper without compensating them for it; that they had rendered most valuable services, and that I would propose, with his consent, to pay this amount to Mr. D. C. FORNEY, which I accordingly did; it was converted into greenbacks—I forget how much it made, or what the premium was—and paid to Mr. D. C. FORNEY. I never paid a dollar or offered to pay a dollar to any other human being connected with the Press, and I never promised, offered or suggested in any way, directly or indirectly, to Col. FORNEY, D. C. FORNEY or anybody else connected with that paper, that they should have any money until they were first informed after passage of the bill.

Q.—Do you know whether any other person made any such promise?

A.—I do not, and I do not believe that one dollar of that Russian purchase money was paid directly or indirectly to any member of either House of Congress, or to any one connected with the Press, except as I have just stated; I am perfectly confident that no such promise could have been made without my knowing it, because the matter originated entirely with myself, and took place after the passage of the bill.

Q.—You say that of this Russian purchase money; do you say it likewise of the proceeds thereof?

A.—I mean to say that neither directly or indirectly, without reservation, was one cent of money, whether Russian American or any other, ever paid, or ever agreed to be paid, by me to any human being in this connection, except as I have stated.

Q.—Given or presented?

A.—No; neither given nor presented to them, or to any one for them, or connected in any way with them.

Q.—Nor by anybody else to your knowledge?

A.—Nor by anybody else with my knowledge or belief; I do not believe that any other money was paid.

By Mr. Broomall—Q.—Do you mean to say that all the rest of that appropriation went to the Russian Government?

A.—I really do not know what Baron STOECKL did with the rest of it, except that he complained to me that the whole thing had been very expensive. He complained particularly about the telegraphs to and from Russia, and other charges which he said were enormous, but I do not think he paid or offered to pay one dollar to any member of either House of Congress, or to anybody connected with the Press.

By Mr. Broomall—Q.—I would like to ask you if these publications of which you speak were written by you, ostensibly as counsel for the Russian Legation, or as Mr. WALKER?

A.—I did not sign my name to them.

Q.—Did they go out, and was it the understanding of the Russian Legation that they should go out with the weight of your name and character?

A.—I will tell the Committee exactly what the fact was, at the risk of being considered egotistical. I think the Russian Minister desired, as he said, to have my arguments, which he was good enough to say had carried many public measures, and that he still thought Congress and the American people amenable to truth and reason.

Q.—Were they published as yours or otherwise?

A.—They were not published as mine, though a great many people knew I wrote them, and this was announced in the debate on the floor; I never concealed my employment as counsel.

Q.—Were they distributed among the members of Congress?

A.—They were.

By Mr. Peters—Q.—Was not the first article published in the *Chronicle* over your signature?

A.—It was; at that time I was not the counsel of the Russian Legation, and never expected to be.

By Mr. Broomall—Q.—Did any of those published after you were made counsel appear over your own name?

A.—I think none of them.

By Mr. Bromwell—Q.—Were they given in the Press as from you?

A.—I think not.

Q.—You spoke of editors speaking very flatteringly of you.

A.—I do not think any of the editors referred to me as the author of these articles; but as I happened to possess the life-long friendship of Col. FORNEY, and also as Mr. ALLEN, editor of the *Intelligencer* was a good friend of mine, they said a great many pleasant things about me; I only made the remark that if there were any of the editorials that spoke of me in a complimentary way, I wished the Committee to understand that that part of them were not of my composition; in other words, I wished to exclude that class of articles from the publications written by me.

By Mr. Peters—Q.—I understand you to say that besides the sums you have stated, you know of no other use made of that appropriation of money in any direction.

A.—I know of no use made of any other portion of the money for any purpose whatever; I have no knowledge whatever of any such use.

Q.—Have you information not amounting to knowledge?

A.—I have no information directly or indirectly, reliable or unreliable, as to what became of the rest of the money.

By Mr. Broomall—Q.—Have you any reason to suspect that any of it was paid to any officer in any department of the Government?

A.—I have no reason to suspect it; it is my profound conviction that not a dollar of it was paid to anybody in connection with the Government in any capacity, either from that or any other fund whatever.

SUDDEN DEATH.

An Educated and Once Influential Man Drops Dead in the Street—Evidences of Poverty and Suffering.

From the Chicago Post, Feb. 24.

About 9 o'clock this morning a man, apparently about 60 years old, while passing the City Hotel, dropped suddenly to the sidewalk, powerless. He was raised and carried into the hotel, and a physician called, but it was found that the apparent swoon was in reality death. He was poorly clad, and had no money about him, excepting a few cents. Evidences of poverty, suffering and friendlessness were apparent in his dress and face. On his body were numerous papers and letters, which show him to have been a man of education and influence. A letter to Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, at Quincy, Mass., is signed "PETER SINCLAIR, of Scotland, formerly Agent and Secretary of the Union and Emancipation Society, No. 51 Piccadilly, Manchester." All the letters contain the same name, either in signature, address, or in an introductory way. It also seems that he was the prime mover in the formation of the Society during the early part of the war, in opposition to the societies hostile to our cause and favoring the rebellion. The papers also attest that he was an agent for the systematic emigration of skilled laborers, farmers, manufacturers, machinists, &c., from Great Britain to this country. In one of his letters he speaks approvingly of an article of the person addressed, on the subject of the introduction of capital and labor into the South, and refers to his own failure to consummate such an end, just previous to the close of the war, owing to the apathy of the Southern people themselves. Other letters dated at various points of England speak of him as the late Secretary of the Society of the Friends of Emancipation in Great Britain, and as being an ardent and active friend to the Union in its struggle to maintain a free and popular Government, against the efforts of a slaveholding power to crush it.

Letters from Gov. ANDREW, and Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, and from provincial business and manufacturing men, both in this country and Great Britain; passes over the Central Pacific and other roads in California and the East, and letters of introduction are also among his effects. The address of Mr. VAN NOSTRAND, of Elgin, Ill., was found among them. Some of the letters speak of his faithfully and successfully fulfilling contracts for the furnishing of "educated labor" from Great Britain.

An inquest had resulted in the verdict of death from heart disease. The body has been sent to the Dead-house, where it will remain for a few days for identification.

The unfortunate man, whether he be the one whose name appears in the letters or not, must have undergone great destitution and misery, and was unmistakably reduced to the last extremities. His body was alive with vermin, and his unclean condition show him to have been sadly lacking opportunity to preserve his health and cleanliness. His case is peculiarly sad, falling, as he did, from so prosperous a state to such depths of misery. Some of his letters bore dates as late as the present month.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A VIOLIN.

Officer MUSGRAVE, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested MICHAEL MCKEEVER on Saturday, on a charge of having stolen a violin, the property of DENNIS O'BRIEN, of No. 55 New Chambers-street, some months ago. AS SARAH MARTIN, an inmate of O'BRIEN's house, testified before the Magistrate that she saw the larceny committed, the prisoner was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Officer MICHAEL YAGER, of the Eighteenth Precinct, appeared before the Magistrate yesterday and entered a complaint of felonious assault against one JAMES REILLY, whom he had arrested. It appears that at an early hour yesterday the officer saw GEORGE MAGEE, PATRICK MCKEEVER and the prisoner come out of a saloon on the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, and engage in a quarrel. Before the officer could interfere, he heard MAGEE exclaim "I'm stabbed," and he subsequently ascertained that MAGEE had been stabbed in the body near the stomach. As the wounded man had been taken to Bellevue Hospital and reported to be in a critical condition, the Magistrate held the prisoner to await the result of the injuries.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A BOGUS CHECK.

AUGUST SCHMIDT, a fancy goods dealer at No. 81 Grand-street, sold $80 worth of goods to one SIGISMUND HERZOG *alias* Herzeman, a peddler, on the 22d of May, 1868, and received in payment therefor a check on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, signed S. Herzeman. As the check proved to be worthless, HERZOG was arrested on the first opportunity, which occurred yesterday, and on his being arraigned before the Magistrate, he was held for trial. The prisoner stated that he was innocent of the fraudulent intent, and claimed simply to have made a mistake and signed the wrong name to the check.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1125—Adams vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	1055—Pollitz vs. Dorman.
382—Gunning vs. Oliver.	1121—Doherty vs. Gots et al.
891—National Park Bank, N. Y., vs. Todd, impleaded, &c.	1122—Orvis vs. Shepard.
843—Schoenheimer et al. vs. Stewart et al.	1175—Hecht et al. vs. Curtis et al.
875—Fawcett, Adm'r, vs. Stewart.	1221—Curtis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
888—Gelsen vs. Stromae.	961—Robinson vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
837—Seebeck vs. Hecker.	989—Hemmer vs. Stern.
901—Bubeck, &c., vs. Ellas et al.	327—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
1089—Cotter vs. Lord.	967—Carman et al. vs. Peters et al.
1085—Glines et al. vs. Wallace et al.	983—Tag vs. Straus et al.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1295—Hatch vs. Fugnet et al.	1306—Eshelden vs. Windmuller et al.
1274—Gillo vs. Glock, impl'd.	1304—Stone vs. Hooper.
1280—Mayer et al. vs. Peters et al.	1262—Stout vs. Evans et al.
1226—McElhinney et al. vs. Williams.	1310—Nat'l B'nk of Metrop. vs. Morgan et al.
1288—Irving Nat'l Bank vs. Miller et al.	1314—Mason vs. Jones et al.
1286—Leonard vs. Brooks et al.	1318—Williams vs. Ely.
1294—Leonard et al. vs. Sykes.	1320—Turner vs. Shepard.
1298—Pike et al. vs. Farrell.	932—Gardner vs. Haxall.
1300—Stewart vs. Stewart.	608—Deans et al. vs. Morris et al.
	924—Williams vs. Jones.
	1058—Bertram et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
687—Reed vs. Cummings.	1315—MacDona vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1067—McMillen vs. Rindskopf.	1084—Pollion vs. Shute.
947—Heldney vs. Carleton.	1231—Dickinson et al. vs. Mason et al.
188—Doty vs. Giles.	949—Sackett et al. vs. Sandham.
945—Webster vs. Ricketts et al.	617—Norton vs. Egerton.
498—Cochrane, President, vs. Ferris.	618—Ritter vs. Boody.
688—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.	614—Decker vs. Sen.
1281—Bonan vs. Browning.	1037—Baker et al. vs. Fritz.
668—Tallman vs. Wright et al.	1016—Sellers vs. Peel.
	1018—Griffin vs. Hansen.
	683—Pope vs. Bank of Albino et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Hudson vs. Barrand.	18—Dovey vs. Bohen.
8—Tinson vs. Shaw.	19—Halloran vs. Buffalo.
9—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.	20—Farrenkopf vs. The Mayor, &c.
10—Berrian vs. Sanford.	21—Binsse vs. La Farge.
11—Walter vs. Walter.	22—Melwin vs. Brett.
12—Farmers' & Mech. Nat. Bank of Phil'a vs. Hicks.	23—Mackintire vs. Mackintire.
13—Cutter vs. Roberts.	24—Harris vs. Johnson.
14—Wright vs. Harrison.	25—Vose vs. Condrey.
15—Bennett vs. Hyde.	26—Blatchford vs. Ross, President, &c.
16—Smith vs. White.	
17—Douglass vs. Bigelow.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

First Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
551—Herdtfelder et al. vs. Stichler.	215—Tyler et al. vs. Harrison, Jr.
699—Letson vs. Carville.	365—Crawford vs. Welch, Sr.
701—Flynn vs. Miner et al.	
645—Haywood et al. vs. Wyckoff et al.	717—Hague vs. O'Connor.
707—Wyckoff vs. Lawson et al.	733—Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.
607—Primrose, infant, &c., vs. Erie Railroad Co.	267—Reilly, Sr., adm'r, vs. Banks.
675—Bommer et al. vs. Dunbar.	275—Ranch vs. Lyons.
705—Arnstein vs. Berner.	273—Duckworth vs. Green et al.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
436—Sopicha vs. Stiebel et al.	316—Tierney by guardian vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
108—Meison vs. Hope.	
362—Niblo vs. Cushing.	156—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.
856—Tyrrel vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	
576—Covley vs. Stieglitz et al.	592—Steed vs. Marriotte et al.
554—Whitehurst vs. Tubbs et al.	150—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.
540—Todd et al. vs. Davis et al.	22—Betts vs. Somerndike.
522—Son vs. Herman et al.	290—De Yong vs. Sparks et al.
532—Bachelor vs. Albany City Ins. Co.	526—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
465—Smyth et al. vs. Depew.	479—O'Beirne vs. Evans.
469—Fettretch et al. vs. Rosenthal.	505—DeYoung vs. Kelly.
172—Pierce vs. Poole.	506—Wright et al. vs. Fogg.
423—Burdon vs. McAvinchey.	507—Green vs. St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.
460—Smithson vs. Morrill.	508—Smith vs. Hayden.
490—Sickel & Co. vs. Mahoney.	509—Cornelius vs. Clayton.
	510—Osborn vs. Clark.
	511—Burstenbinder vs. Devean.
	512—Johnson vs. Frazier.

Part II.—Held by Daly J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
156—Lewis, &c., vs. Woods, &c.	498—Mayne vs. Lippman, &c.
228—Honck vs. Wimmer.	500—Dahmer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
375—O'Brien vs. Prov. Fund and Life Ins. Co.	501—Devlin vs. Bagley.
446—Fowler vs. Dickel.	502—Stern vs. Goodkind.
412—Birby, &c., vs. Martinez, &c.	503—O'Donnell vs. Harrison, &c.
614—Kennedy, Recr., &c., vs. Gross, &c.	504—Spear vs. Murphy, &c.
480—Rafferty vs. the Mayor, &c.	113—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
	493—Harrigan, &c., vs. Given, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1269—White vs. Harrison.	1730—Sechi vs. Heine.
1608—Friedenberg vs. Mansasalo.	—Ferris vs. Dater.
	1617—Kemp vs. Bohlman.
1704—Ballou vs. McMakin.	1622—Gale vs. Leller.
—Rossi vs. Giovanitto.	1625—Lewis vs. Ham.
1644—O'Keefe vs. Leonard.	1626—Howe vs. Summers.
1659—Sivert vs. Hunting.	1628—Coupe vs. Coupe.
1698—N. Y. Wood Hanging Co. vs. Stetson.	1630—Kahn vs. Watts.
	1631—Russell vs. Turner.
1714—Coole vs. Reed.	1632—Sage vs. Atkins.
—Cole vs. Burnham.	1633—Dunnin vs. Brett.
—Bennett vs. Coleman.	1634—Grodgenskie vs. Ertz.
—Strauss vs. Herman.	1635—Stratton vs. Muncho.
1741—Godfrey vs. Walther.	1636—Bensel vs. Wilson.
1580—Hays vs. Jardine.	1637—Rabenau vs. Saarbach.
1584—Mitchell vs. Mehl.	
1583—Purdy vs. Halloran.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. John Hudner, robbery.	4—The People vs. William Jones, Francis Bradley, burglary.
2—The People vs. John Arnold, felonious assault and battery.	5—The People vs. James C. Devlin, bigamy.
3—The People vs. Geo. C. Loren, grand larceny.	6—The People vs. James E. Gaffney, John Reilly, burglary.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

1—Sheridan vs. Hall.	12—Hackett vs. Blake.
2—Bradbrook vs. Foster.	13—Chamberlin vs. Winslow.
3—Kelly vs. Salt Company of Onondaga.	14—Chamberlin vs. Barnes.
4—Wardell vs. Jones.	15—Jackel vs. Long Island Sugar Refinery.
5—Lockett vs. Powers.	16—McGovern vs. Dyer.
6—Doherty vs. Davis.	17—Shuttleworth vs. Allenbrand.
7—O'Brien vs. Capwell.	
8—Hamilton vs. Brush.	18—Lippman vs. Ehrenberg.
9—Quinn vs. Schoonewald.	
10—Becker vs. Baerter.	19—Hughes vs. Bert.
11—Houstain vs. Williamsburg Savings Bank.	20—Cullen vs. Slavin.

THE LAW COURTS FOR MARCH.

During this month there will be three Supreme Court Circuits, held as follows: Part I by Judge INGRAHAM, Part II by Judge BARNARD, in the General Term Room, and Part III by Judge CARDOZO, in the Special Term Room. In the last named branch the trial of the libel suit of Reade vs. Sweetser, has just been commenced before Judge CLERKE, and is to be resumed this morning; and hence it is probable that Judge CARDOZO will for a short time hold the Special Term, to which branch Judge CLERKE was assigned. Judge SUTHERLAND will hold the Chambers. We regret to announce that this most important branch will be continued still longer in the small, illy ventilated and highly inconvenient apartments in the brown-stone building where its business has been conducted for many years past.

The General Term of the Supreme Court stands adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th inst., at which time the Judges will meet for the purpose of rendering decisions only. The next regular General Term for the hearing of appeal cases will commence on the first Monday of April.

In the Superior Court the six Judges are assigned as follows: The General Term by Judges MONELL, MCCUNN and FREEDMAN; the Special Term and Chambers by Judge JONES; the Trial Term Part I, Judge BARBOUR; Part II, Judge FITHIAN. All of these branches will be held in the new Court-house.

There seems no prospect of the Common Pleas removing into the new building immediately. At all events, during this month the several branches of this Court will be held in the old City Hall. Judge BRADY will hold the trial term, Part I; First Judge DALY will hold Part II, and Judge BARRETT will preside at Chambers and Special Term.

The Marine Court Calendar for this month is unusually heavy. Judge CURTIS will hold the principal branch, and will be assisted in the side rooms by Judges ALKER and GROSS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF THE COURT IN REFERENCE TO IT—THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION—THE ACTS OF 1789 AND 1867—EFFECT OF THE REPEAL OF THE LATTER ACT—THE NATURE OF MILITARY TRIBUNALS—THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AND JURISDICTION—ARGUMENTS IN THE ARNOLD AND SPANGLER CASES.

Ex parte Samuel Arnold, ex parte Edward Spangler.—The applications for writs of *habeas corpus* in these cases were argued on Friday last at great length. Following is a full statement of the arguments, except as to the examination of adjudicated cases, which are cited without the comments of counsel. In support of the applications it was contended that the provision of the Constitution, that there shall be but one Supreme Court, as to which all others are to be inferior, demonstrates that the former is to exercise a general supervisory jurisdiction. To show how far Congress has acted upon the appellate power, (which the Constitution makes subject "to such exceptions and such regulations as Congress may make,") reference is made to the act of 1789, passed shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, and by men who had largely shared in its construction. After defining the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, it proceeds in the thirteenth section to define the original jurisdiction of this Court, and then describes the appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Courts and the Courts of the several States. It then enacts that this Court shall have power to issue the writ of prohibition, (in two specified cases,) and the writ of *mandamus* to any Courts appointed or persons holding office under authority of the United States. The only limitation of the right to issue the latter writ is, that it must conform "to the principles and usages of law." In *ex parte* Crane, (5 Pet. 190,) on an application for *mandamus*, this Court held that this writ, "to an inferior Court, is in the nature of appellate jurisdiction, and, therefore, within the competency of the Court; that the Judicial act expressly confers on the Court the power of general superintendence of inferior Courts. No other tribunal exists by which it can be exercised." In Canter *vs.* Insurance Company (3 Pet. 546) it was held that the Territorial Court is not one "in which the judicial power conferred by the Constitution can be deposited." Yet the revisory power of this Court has been invoked by provisions for appeal or writ of error from Territorial Courts to the Supreme Court, and these have always been enforced without any denial of their constitutionality. But section 14 makes a further grant to this Court, "that all the before-mentioned Courts shall have power to issue the writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus* and other writs not specially provided for by a statute, which may be necessary to exercise their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law." This section also provides that "either of the Justices of the Supreme Court" shall have power to grant the writ of *habeas corpus* "for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of commitment," in all cases where the party is in custody, under or by color of the authority of the United States, or is committed for trial before some Court, or is necessary to be brought into Court to testify. The twenty-second section declares that the Supreme Court shall review by writ of error judgments and decrees in civil suits of the Circuit Court. The thirty-third section provides that for any crime against the United States, any Justice or Judge of the United States may arrest, imprison or bail the offender, and in this connection it is contended that the power to bail necessarily includes the power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*; and that both upon principle and authority the power conferred upon any one Justice may be exercised by all when sitting as a Court. [illegible] It is thus seen that this Court cannot review the decisions in law or equity of the Circuit Court by writ of error except in civil cases, and that there is an absence of all provision in criminal cases, whatever they may originate, either for appeal or writ of error. It is maintained that it was competent to Congress to have granted the appeal or writ of error, as well in criminal as in civil cases, and that in the former class they may have included appeal or writ of error from military tribunals. This Court has held that Congress could not add, by act, to the original jurisdiction conferred by the Constitution. For the like reason it could not by act add to the appellate jurisdiction conferred by the same Constitution; and if the position is right that appeal or writ of error might have been conferred in trials before military tribunals, the validity of such an act of Congress could alone rest on the ground that it was within the constitutional grant of judicial power. If then the Constitution intended to include this case within the judicial power of this Court, the only question is, has it been so regulated by Congress as to call it into action. It has already been seen that the judgment of no Court in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction can be reviewed here on writ of error or appeal, not because of want of constitutional power, but for want of authority from Congress, to whom is intrusted the regulation of its exercise. But the appellate power may be exercised in other modes than by writ of error or appeal, and the several sections of the act cited in reference to the writ of *habeas corpus*, confer upon this Court all the authority that is needed. The phrase "appellate jurisdiction" does not necessarily import a subordination of one Court or officer to another, although that is its more usual signification. It may signify the power to act judicially upon a question of right, notwithstanding a supposed conclusion against it, resulting from an illegal judgment. And this is its true signification, as applied to the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is not, strictly speaking, a power of revision, which includes properly, the power to reverse or affirm the judgment or order and to establish or destroy it, but a power to arrest the execution of a void judgment or order. It acts directly on the effect of the judgment, to wit, the imprisonment; but only collaterally on the judgment itself. The jurisdiction, therefore, under the writ of *habeas corpus* over the judgment or order relied on to justify this imprisonment is only collaterally appellate. (Hurd on H. C. 330; *ex parte* Bollman, 4 Cr., 101.) It was at an early period contended that the *habeas corpus* could only be issued under the 14th section referred to, when this Court would have jurisdiction by writ of error or appeal, and only in aid of that jurisdiction. But this question was considered by the Chief Justice in the case of Bollman, who decided that the restrictive terms "necessary to the exercise of their respective jurisdictions," did not apply to this writ which was specifically mentioned, but to "all other writs." We then have the unrestricted grant of power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*. We again have the power to issue it to inquire into the cause of commitment in all cases when the party is in custody under or by order of the authority of the United States, or committed by some Court of the same. We again have the authority to bail for all crimes against the United States. There can be no discussion here as to the definition of *habeas corpus*. There is no definition of the term given in the act, and no description of cases in which it is to be used. When we turn to the country from which we derive it, we find that it existed long prior to the great statutes. We trace its use as early as Henry VI, then named *corpus cum causa*. In still remoter periods we find it embalmed in the digest of the civil law, *de homine libero exhibendo*. In England it is a writ of right, when probable cause is shown, for every one who is committed or detained in prison, though it be by command of the King, Privy Council, or any other. And in this country the Federal Judges have the power to apply the writ to all cases which it would reach at common law, when the party is confined "under or by color of the authority of the United States." The following cases are cited in which this Court has exercised the power. *Ex parte* Hamilton, 3 Dal. 17; *ex parte* Burford, 3 Cr. 450; *ex parte* Bollman, 4 Cr. 85; *ex parte* Watkins, 3 Pet. 193; *ex parte* Milligan, 4 Wal. 197. The case of McArdle is also cited. On motion to dismiss the appeal the Government contended that the case was not within the provisions of the act of 1867, but was provided for by the act of 1789; and the Chief Justice, in his opinion denying the motion to dismiss, said that whether this Court had jurisdiction of the case by appeal, depended upon the construction of the act of 1867—but he added, "prior to that act this Court exercised appellate jurisdiction over the action of inferior Courts by *habeas corpus*." On the suggestion of the Court, that the question be discussed by counsel, the following argument is made as to the effect of the act of Feb. 5, 1867, 14 Stat., 385: The title of this act states it to be "amendatory" of the act of 1789. Its body declares that, "in addition to the authority already conferred by law," the several Courts and Justices of the United States shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* "in all cases where any person may be restrained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution, treaty, or law of the United States." The act of 1789 limited the writ to persons in confinement "under or by color of the authority of the United States." This additional authority was, doubtless, given to meet the supposed exigencies growing out of the changed condition of the black population of the South, and was intended to reach cases of imprisonment under State authority; for the act provides that, pending the proceedings, or after final judgment of discharge, "any proceeding against the person restrained of his liberty, in any State Court, or by or under the authority of any State, &c., shall be null and void." The act further provides for an appeal from the District to the Circuit Court, and from the latter to the Supreme Court. It also provides that "this act is in no wise to apply to the case of any person held in custody by the military authority of the United States, charged with a military offense, or with having aided in the rebellion prior to the passage of the act." If, therefore, the Court had the power to grant the writ, where a party was in confinement by the military authorities, by virtue of the act of 1789, that power is wholly unaffected by the act of 1867. If the act had not contained this clause of exclusion, it would still not operate as a repeal of the act of 1789, for there is no express repeal, nor any repeal by implication arising out of inconsistent provisions. On the contrary it expressly recognizes the continued enforcement of the act of 1789, by declaring that these new powers shall be in addition to those already conferred by law. The same reasoning applies to the provision for "appeal." This was also additional to the power already conferred by the act of 1789, and not a substitute for it. This would seem to be very plain. But, were we to admit that the grant of the "appeal" was intended to repeal the power to issue the writ under the act of 1789, yet since this right to "appeal" is itself repealed by the act of 28th March, 1868, the right under the act of 1789 would revive. The rule of the common law, is that the unqualified repeal of a repealing statute, substituting no other provisions in place of those repealed, revives the original statute; and this is generally received in this country. (Sedgwick, statute law, 129.) We have no evidence of any desire on the part of Congress to limit the power conferred in the act of 1789; on the contrary, Congress has sought to extend it. The act of 29th August, 1842, 5 Stat., 539, extends the power to foreigners imprisoned, under any authority, law or process of the United States, or any one of them, for any act done or committed, under any alleged title, authority, privilege, protection or exemption set up or claimed, under the order or sanction of any foreign State, the validity whereof depends upon the law of nations, or under color thereof. By the express language of this act, also, this power is said to be conferred "in addition to the authority already conferred by law." The act then provides for the right of appeal from the District to the Circuit, and from the latter to this Court. These provisions are literally transcribed into the act of 1867, which merely introduces another class. There would, therefore, seem to be no view that can be taken of the act of 1867, which in any degree militates with the authority conferred by the act of 1789, to issue the writ in all cases where the party is in confinement "under or by color of the authority of the United States." In this connection, we may further remark, that while the act of 1867 specially excludes persons confined by the "military authorities" from the benefit of its provisions, it purposely leaves such prisoners to their rights under existing laws. We say "purposely," for with this subject in the legislative mind, if it had been thought proper by Congress to deprive them of all protection from the Courts, this was the occasion so to have declared. Their silence is as emphatic as if they had added "that nothing contained in this provision shall be construed as to apply to any right under existing law." So great is the value of this writ, that the people demanded the highest guarantee for its preservation. It can only be suspended in case of "rebellion or invasion." When by the act of 3d March, 1863, Congress authorized its suspension, it at the same time provided for the liberty of the citizen by declaring that a list of all persons imprisoned under military authority should be immediately furnished to the civil Courts, and in default of indictment by a Grand Jury, the parties should be brought up by order of the Judge and discharged. This act demonstrates that persons unconnected with the military service, even during the war, were not subject to the jurisdiction of military Courts. They might be arrested, but could not be tried by military authority. These petitioners were tried by a military commission after the war had ended, and when the privilege of the writ was not suspended, and in this district where the Courts were opened and the laws "unimpaired." In *ex rel.* Coleman *vs.* Trink, it was decided that the Court will take judicial notice that the rebellion no longer existed, and with it ends the power to suspend the *habeas corpus*. The return that the relator was detained as a prisoner, under the authority of the President was held insufficient, and the prisoner discharged. (13 Am. L. R., 700.) What, then, is the condition of these parties imprisoned by a military tribunal void of all jurisdiction over them? They cannot be discharged by a State Court or Judge, for this Court has decided that they possess no authority "within the limits of the sovereignty assigned by the Constitution to the United States." The sovereignty of the United States and of a State are distinct and independent of each other, although both exist and exercise their powers within the same territorial limits. (Ableman *vs.* Booth, 21 How., 506.) Then can they be discharged by Federal Courts or Judges? If they can, it is only by virtue of the provisions of the act of 1789. Now, in the earliest and latest decisions of this Court, two points are settled: First, That the power to issue the writ is conferred alike on all the Courts of the United States. Second, That this power may be exercised either by the Judge at Chambers or sitting as a Court. The language of Marshal, Chief Justice, is "whatever motives might induce the Legislature to withhold from the Supreme Court the power to award the great writ of *habeas corpus*, there could be none which would induce them to withhold it from every Court in the United States; and as it is granted to all in the same sentence, and by the same words, the sound construction would seem to be, that the first sentence vests this power in all the Courts of the United States; but as those Courts are not always in session, the second sentence vests it in every Judge or Justice in the United States." Again he says: "It would be strange if the Judge sitting on the bench should be enabled to hear the motion for this writ where it may be openly made, and openly discussed, and might yet retire to his chamber, and in private receive and decide upon the motion. It would be much more consonant with the genius of our legislation and our judicial proceedings that the power of the Judge at his chambers should be suspended during his term, than that it should be exercised only in secret." Bollman's case, 96. This was decided in 1807, and held to be the law of the Court as late as 1866, in Milligan's case. On these decisions, if there is no power in this Court to grant the writ, there is no power in any other Court; and if the Courts have not the power, the Judges have not, and the parties are remediless. Finally, as to the argument *ab inconvenienti*, we may content to use the language of Nelson, J.: "It has been argued that great inconvenience would arise if the writ of *habeas corpus* could issue from this Court into any part of the Union, to bring up a prisoner on a petition that he was illegally restrained of his liberty under the authority of the United States, as the proceeding must be attended with delay and expense, by reason of the great extent of our territory. But it must be remembered that in the case of a right of property involved, dependent upon the laws of the Union, and a decision against it the party against whom a decision had been made in a State Court, however small the amount in controversy, is entitled to a writ of error to this Court. And I am yet to learn that the right of the liberty of the citizen is not as dear to him, and entitled to be guarded with equal care by the Constitution and laws, as the right of property, notwithstanding the supposed inconvenience. Such has heretofore been, as we have seen, the opinion in this Court when dealing with the writ in question, and I will simply add, in the language of Chief Justice Denman, in the case of the Canadian prisoners, 'that it seems to me that we would be tampering with this great remedy of the subject, if we did not say that we would abide by the practice we find, and deal with this case as it has been formerly dealt with.'" *Ex re* Kaine 14 How. 132.

On the part of the Government, it is maintained that the Supreme Court of the United States can grant a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* only in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, and by means of such writ can revise only the proceedings of those tribunals over which and in respect to which it has appellate control and authority. In support of this position the following cases are cited: *Ex parte* Kearney, 7 Wheat. 38; *ex parte* Barry, 2 How. 65; *ex parte* Dorr, 3 How. 103; Metzger's case, 5 How. 176; *ex re* Kaine 14 How. 103; the cases of Bollman, Watkins and McCardle, are also commented on at great length, it being contended by the Government that they sustain the same view, instead of the contrary one advanced by counsel for the petitioners. In Bollman's case the words of Chief Justice Marshall in reply to an objection that an inquiry by *habeas corpus* into the causes of commitment in a criminal case, was an exercise of original jurisdiction not within the grant to the Court, are quoted as follows: "The jurisdiction which the Court is now asked to exercise is clearly appellate. It is the revision of the decision of an inferior Court by which a citizen has been committed to jail." The writs in most of the cases cited by the Government were refused on the ground that the petitions involved the exercise of an original jurisdiction not expressly authorized by the Constitution. This Court, it is contended, cannot exercise any appellate control by appeal, writ of error or any other proceeding, over the Military Commission, by virtue of whose sentence the petitioners are imprisoned, nor has this Court power in any form or by any procedure to revise the proceedings of that Commission in the case of the petitioners. It has appellate power only in cases provided for by Congress. (Hurroughs *vs.* United States, 6 Cranch 307.) And Congress has not provided by law for a review by this Court of the acts and proceedings of this or any other Military Commission, exercising jurisdiction under the authority or color of authority of the United States. Every existing statutory regulation of the appellate power of this Court excludes and excepts from that cases adjudicated by such tribunals. In the case of *ex parte* Metzger (5 How. 176,) as we have seen, this Court refused to allow a *habeas corpus* to examine a commitment of a District Judge at Chambers, under the extradition treaty with France, upon the ground that the Judge exercised a special jurisdiction, and no provision was made by law for the revision of his judgment. "It cannot be brought before the District or Circuit Court; consequently it cannot, in the nature of an appeal, be brought before this Court." The action of this Commission, if under authority of law at all, stands upon precisely the same footing. But independently of this, whatever jurisdiction was possessed by this Military Commission was not a part of that judicial power which is defined in the third article of the Constitution; and, therefore, this Court could and can have no appellate control or authority over that body. Congress must not only ordain and establish inferior Courts within a State, and prescribe their jurisdiction, but the Judges appointed to administer them must possess the constitutional tenure of office before they can become invested with any portion of the judicial power of the Union. There is no exception to this rule in the Constitution. Benner *vs.* Porter, 9 How., 244. Insurance Company *vs.* Carter, 1 Pet. 546. The appellate power of this Court cannot extend beyond the action of the inferior Courts established by Congress to take original jurisdiction under the Constitution and which exercise judicial power therein conferred. United States *vs.* Ritchie, 17 How., 533. Besides, the Military Commission who condemned the petitioners were not constituted or organized by or under the authority of Congress, but by and under the authority of the Executive. The counsel for the petitioners would seem to contend that cases cognizable by such Military Courts are within the designation and description of "cases arising in the land and naval forces." (Article 5, amendment of Constitution.) The argument is that such cases are within the definition of the judicial power, and fall within the class of cases in which the Supreme Court has appellate power, and might exercise appellate jurisdiction, under and subject to the regulation of Congress. But this view of the nature, authority and constitution of military tribunals of this description is erroneous, as will appear by a consideration of the opinion of the learned Chief Justice in *ex parte* Milligan, (4 Wall., pp. 136-142.) "Cases arising in the land and naval forces," in the sense of the fifth article of the amendment, are cases cognizable by the military law, as found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces. The Court is not bound to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* on application during term time, but the allowance of the writ by the Court rests at its discretion. *Ex parte* Ellis, 11 California, 226. In that case Mr. Justice Field delivered a lucid opinion, in which it is said: "There are obvious reasons why the allowance of the writ by the Court should rest in its discretion. They can be issued by the local Judges of the county and district. The causes of the restraint of the petitioners can be inquired into as fully by those judges as by this Court. The expenses of transporting parties from extreme portions of the State under the writ, to be again, in the greater number of instances, retransported back, would subject the counties to oppressive burdens, and the time of this Court, were these writs allowed as a matter of course, would be occupied to the exclusion of other matters pressing upon its attention, to the serious inconvenience of litigants and the public. This Court has no authority, under and by virtue of the act of Feb. 5, 1867, to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in this case, as by the second section thereof it is expressly provided that 'this act shall not extend to the case of any person who is or may be held in the custody of the military authorities of the United States, charged with any military offence, or with having aided or abetted rebellion against the Government of the United States prior to the passage of this act.'" The writs applied for should therefore be denied.

For the petitioners, F. Philipps; for the Government, Wm. M. Evarts, J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION AT SEA—STEAMER AND SHIP—LIGHTS—LAW OF THE SEA.

Paul Seabra et al vs. The Steamer Scotia.—This was a libel by the owners of the American ship *Berkshire* to recover about $400,000 damages for the loss of the ship and her cargo in a collision with the *Scotia*, which occurred, at sea, on the 11th of April, 1867, about 2 A. M. The *Berkshire* was bound from New-Orleans to Havre and the *Scotia* from Liverpool to New-York. The libel alleged that the *Berkshire* was sailing [illegible] by the wind [illegible] the [illegible] making about seven miles an hour, [illegible] white light, which was exhibited at her [illegible] bow, [illegible] the light of a sailing vessel, and that the master of the *Berkshire* ordered his helm to starboard and kept away, which brought the light over her port bow, and that the *Scotia* having ported her helm, came at full speed and struck the *Berkshire* about in the [illegible].

The claimants alleged that the course of the *Berkshire* was [illegible] and that she had no [illegible] lights [illegible] but one white light hung [illegible] which [illegible] on her starboard bow [illegible] the *Scotia* was heading west by north one-half north, making about thirteen knots an hour, when the light was discovered on her port bow, appearing to be the light of a steamer about five miles off; that the *Scotia's* helm was at once ported and the light receded from the *Scotia's* bow, till just before the collision, when it began to close in, whereupon the *Scotia's* engines were stopped and backed, but the collision could not then be avoided; that the *Berkshire* did not keep her course, but first ported her helm, and then put it hard a-starboard, and got across the *Scotia's* course, and that by reason of the *Berkshire's* not having the regulation lights, these changes of her course could not be seen on board the *Scotia*. The answer did not allege that this carrying of a white light by the *Berkshire* was in violation of the rules of the sea.

The allegation as to the light of the *Berkshire* was admitted to be correct.

Held by the Court—That by the general rule of navigation, irrespective of statute, a sailing vessel meeting a steamer must keep her course, and the steamer must avoid her, and if she does not, she is *prima facie* in fault. (10 How., 557, 585; 18 How., 570.)

That this rule is the same as that declared by the British and the American statutes. That, therefore, it became the duty of the *Scotia* to cross herself for colliding with the *Berkshire*. That, on the evidence, any changes in the course of the *Berkshire* were not seen from the *Scotia*, and the *Berkshire's* light was not seen till after she had starboarded her helm, and was running to the northward before the wind, and that so far as the movements of the *Scotia*, consequent upon her discovery of the *Berkshire's* light are concerned, any change of course by the *Berkshire* before her light was discovered are of no consequence, and the case stands as if the *Berkshire* had made no change. That where a collision occurs on the high seas between a British ship and a ship of another nation, the only rules of navigation which can be appealed to are those usages of the sea generally known and customarily observed by the ships of various nations on the high seas. (Maclachlan on Merchant Shipping, p. 269; the *Dumfries*, 1 Swabey, 63; the *Zollverein*, 1 Swabey, 96; Cope *vs.* Doherty, 4 Kay & Johnson, 367; Same case, 2 De Gex & Jones, 614; the *Saxonia*, 1 Lush., 410; the *Chancellor*, 4 Law Times, N. S., 627; Williams *vs.* Gulch, 14 Moore, P. C. C., 202.) That if the *Berkshire* were a British ship suing an American ship in the British Court of Admiralty, that Court would not apply British statute law to the case, nor the statute laws of both countries, though shown to be alike, unless required by the British statute to do so; but that it would apply to the case the rules as to navigation and lights and fog-signals, which have been adopted by England and the United States, because it is required to do so by the fifty-eighth and sixty-first section of the British Merchant's Shipping act of July 29, 1862. (Holt's Rule of the Road, p. 194.) That there being no provision in the United States statute analogous to the provision of the fifty-eighth and sixty-first sections of the British act, the merits of this case must be adjudicated according to the rules of navigation, which usually prevailed at the time and place of the collision among ships which navigate those waters. (The Fenwick, 1 Swabey, 374.) That inasmuch as identical rules in relation to navigation, lights and fog signals had been adopted by nearly all the nations whose ships usually navigate the waters where this collision took place, embracing, among others, the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Hamburg, Lubeck, Hanover, Schleswig and the Netherlands, such rules and usages become the rules and usages of those seas. That the Court will take judicial cognizance of those rules. That, according to those rules, the *Berkshire* was bound to exhibit colored side lights, and not to exhibit a white light. That as the white light, which is to be exhibited by steamers only, is required to be visible five miles off, and the colored lights only two miles off, it was natural and proper for the *Scotia* to believe that the small white light which she saw low down near the horizon, was the masthead light of a steamer more than two miles off, whose colored lights were not yet in sight. That the fact that rockets were prepared on the *Scotia* to signal the approaching vessel, is a pointed circumstance to show that this was the belief of those on the *Scotia*. That on the supposition that the vessel was a steamer, the *Scotia* was right in porting her helm, and that the *Berkshire* having, by her white light, declared to the *Scotia*, in the language of the sea, that she was a steamer, cannot be permitted to impute to the *Scotia* as a fault a movement which would have been proper if she had been a steamer; that if the white light had been a proper light to be carried by a sailing vessel at the place of the collision, the *Scotia* would have been in fault, both in porting before she could clearly see what was the course of the vessel having the light, and in not slowing or stopping when she first discovered the light of the *Berkshire*. But the improper light on the *Berkshire* made it proper for the *Scotia* to port when she did, and not to slow or stop till she did. Claimants allowed to amend their answer by averring that the *Berkshire* did not comply with the rules of navigation and usages of the sea which prevailed at the time and place of collision, and libel dismissed with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 27, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, March 1—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 27, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

[illegible]

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

[illegible]

The Bank movement in its Currency Departments is quite steady. In its Specie Deposits the falling off is due to the Customs payments of the week. Of the $1,003,967 Gold and Silver of all descriptions exported for the week, $881,545 was in Spanish Doubloons, recently imported from Europe for the Cuba market. During the present week the Banks will probably receive nearly as much Gold from the Treasury for the 10-40 Gold Interest due to-day as will be drawn from them for Customs.

The Treasury Office received for the past week $3,645,966 in Gold for Customs, and of this large sum $2,518,788 appears to have been drawn from the Gold Deposits at Bank. The general line of deposits at Bank is down $2,266,371; the Greenback Notes, $163,143; and the Loans and Discounts, $2,066,171. The Money market left off easy at 6@7 ₧ cent.

The week was marked by great activity in the line of Imports and the receipts for Customs thereon, and the preparations for the Spring Trade and the business thus far accomplished by the Importers and their Auctioneers and the Domestic Commission people, give promise of a successful season. There is every good reason why it should prove so in the greatly enlarged ability of the Southern States, from the avails of a high-priced Cotton crop, to consume Goods, and in the prosperous condition of the Western Grain and Provision States. The Tobacco crops of Virginia and the Southwestern States are also a large help to the general trade, while the Manufacturing States of Pennsylvania, New-York and New-England are better able to consume Goods than at any time since 1865. The Export movement of the week from New-York was to a fair average in value, (including 9,667 bales Cotton,) and to this is to be added 49,559 bales of Cotton directly exported to Great Britain and the Continent from the Southern ports.

There was an average advance of 2 ₧ cent. in the Public Funds of the United States, and a fall of 1½@2½ ₧ cent. in the price of Gold during the week, with great activity in the former for European account, causing, by a sudden pressure of Bills drawn against United States 5-20s, a decline in the Foreign Exchanges, at one movement, of nearly 1 ₧ cent. The rates partially recovered from extreme points at the close of the week. The local speculation and Domestic supply and demand in the Funds were also very active, and the excitement on Saturday morning quite intense. The favorable action in Congress, by nearly a two-thirds vote in both Houses, on the bill to strengthen the Public Credit, had a favorable influence upon the markets here and abroad, but in addition to this the private letters, as well as Cable telegrams, from England and the Continent developed a larger and more widely-distributed demand for United States 5-20s than has been known since the close of the War. The text of the Bill relating to the Public Credit as it passed the Senate on Saturday night, by a vote of 30 to 18, is as follows:

AN ACT relating to the public debt.

Be it enacted, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of Government to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin, or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which as carried into the contract may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms.

Having done so well thus far, it is greatly to be desired that the Senate Finance Committee should now report the Hooper bill from the House, restraining the further issue of United States 5-20s, and the increase of the aggregate of the Funded Debt paying Interest in Gold, and the Principal of which is here pledged to be paid off, when paid off at all, in Gold or Silver Coin. With or without the bill, we are quite sure that the Administration of Gen. GRANT will not suffer this class of debt to be increased, or any other class of debt, unless on emergencies of a domestic or foreign nature not now anticipated, and not likely to occur during this Administration. On the contrary, we believe, even without knowing or surmising who the new Secretary of the Treasury will be, that the surplus gold in the Treasury, now amounting to over seventy millions of dollars and rapidly accumulating from the Customs revenue, will be faithfully applied, as it long since should have been applied, under the neglected Sinking Fund Act of Feb. 25, 1862, to the reduction of *the principal of the Gold-bearing Funded Debt*, by the exchange of this Gold for United States Bonds and Registered Stock, in open market, or on sealed proposals, at the best difference this exchange will command, after due advertisement of the amounts to be sold or awarded. But it is nevertheless to be desired that the Hooper bill should be passed, not only to strengthen the new administration in these purposes and to this great end, but to set at rest all doubt, at home and abroad, the question of closing up the Funded Gold-bearing Debt, and the agitation of all impracticable or threatening schemes for refunding and reducing the Interest on this Debt, until the Public Credit is raised to a standard equal to the easy or voluntary conversion of 6-20s, as they fall within the time or Government option of redemption at par in Gold, for a five (or it may be a four) ₧ cent. Stock.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,760,851, against the total entries of $5,771,609 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,361,173, against $3,966,219 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $1,003,967, against $389,901 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,645,966. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,463 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,584.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

[illegible]

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

[illegible]

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

[illegible]

The increase of Gold Customs, thus far in the Fiscal year—eight months—at *all* the Collection ports of the United States, is now about *Ten and a half millions*. For the whole Fiscal Year, 1868, they were $164,472,000; so that without further increase from the present date to June 30, the Fiscal Year, 1869, will yield about $175,000,000. But as the prospects of our Foreign Trade now look, we believe the amount will exceed *One Hundred and Eighty Millions*, while the Interest upon the Gold-bearing Debt for the year is only $124,255,000—leaving as applicable to sinking the Principal of this Debt, about $56,000,000, exclusive of the surplus Gold from previous years, not otherwise sold or disposed of.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

[illegible]

There was increased excitement in the Public Funds Saturday A. M., and a further rise on the advanced prices of Friday of full 1@1¼ ₧ cent., stimulated by the London Cable dispatches and the tenor of private advices from England and the Continent as to the real extent and nature of the fresh demand for and confidence in our Government Stocks. Later in the day the Cable telegrams were about 1 ₧ cent. lower than the extreme price paid in the morning for the 5-20s of 1862 in London, and upon these quotations the market here, not only for the '62s, but for other 5-20s, became quite unsettled, and the fluctuations were from 118¼, the highest for 1862s in the morning, down to 117, and subsequently up again to 117¾ ₧ cent. The 1867s from 113¾ to 112¾ ₧ cent., and other descriptions in about the same proportion. At the close of the day the market was again inclined upward, and the last prices were ½@¾ ₧ cent. over the advance of Friday.

The Gold Room broke down to 130⅞ in the morning, but on the reaction in 5-20s in London, about 2 o'clock recovered to 131¼@131⅜ ₧ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were done as low as 108¼@108½ for 60 days on London in the forenoon, closing 108½@108⅝ ₧ cent. Short sight sold 108⅝@⅞@109, and Cable transfers were made early in the day at 109@109⅛ ₧ cent.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange than the Public Funds, the Railway speculation was generally firm in prices, though the chief activity in speculation was confined to New-York Central and one or two of the Western Roads. New-York Central was dealt in after the closing of the transfers for the 15th March Dividend, at 3 o'clock P. M., ex 4 ₧ cent. cash Dividend, the Interest Scrip to accompany the Stock in its original shape, subject to its future disposition as to Dividend or change of form.

No late Boards were held at the Stock Exchange, (as usual on Saturdays,) but the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, about 5 o'clock P. M.:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110¼	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	117½	117⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅝	113
American Gold Coin	131¼	131⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	65½	66
Virginia Bonds, old	[illegible]	57¼
Missouri Bonds	87⅝	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	63⅛	63⅜
New-York Central	164¼	*160⅝
Reading Railway	92⅞	93⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	126⅜	126⅝
Northwest Common	80⅝	81⅛
Northwest Preferred	90⅞	91¼
Michigan Southern	97⅛	97⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	122⅞	123⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅞	91½
Pacific Mail Company	100⅛	100⅜
St. Paul Preferred	78½	78⅝
St. Paul Common	66	66¼
Toledo and Wabash	67⅝	67¾
Cleveland and Toledo	100	100
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	34

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,440,309 65; total payments, $5,571,164 32; balance, $83,541,892 96. The receipts include for Customs, $634,000; for Gold Notes, $60,000.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York for the month ending Feb. 28:

[illegible]

A correspondent writes of the progress and prospects of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road:

"There has been increased activity in St. Louis and Iron Mountain Bonds in consequence of the growing business on the old road, which has nearly doubled in a year. You may learn that the extension will be opened about June 1. The St. Louis merchants are pleased in the prospect of direct communication with Mobile and New-Orleans. The shares of this road, which were 35 last month, have been sold at from 40 to 50 within a few days."

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool circular of Feb. 13, remark:

"The country grain markets have been tolerably steady this week. There are now on the coast for sale 21 cargoes Wheat and 21 cargoes of Maize, and the following are the sales, C. F. & I., reported since our last: [illegible]

"At our last Tuesday's market Wheat and Flour were steady at former prices. Indian Corn—Mixed brought 6d. to 9d. ₧ quarter advance, but other sorts were unaltered in value. Oats and Oatmeal slow of sale at previous prices. Beans and Peas were the turn dearer.

"At our Corn Exchange to-day, Wheat and Flour, with a moderate consumptive demand, were unaltered in value. Indian Corn met more attention at a reduction of 6d. ₧ quarter on Mediterranean, and about former prices for other sorts. Beans and Peas were 6d. to 9d. ₧ quarter cheaper, and slow of sale. Oats and Oatmeal were in limited request, and again the turn lower."

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending Feb. 26, 1869, was $2,902,075.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

OFFICE OF A. G. CRANE & CO., BANKERS, No. 21 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., 7 PER CENT. Bonds, issued for street improvements, interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. A small amount of the above favorite security for sale by A. G. CRANE & CO., No. 21 Wall-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₧ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand at full prices, including Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17½c.; Rio, [illegible], in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₧ lb.

COTTON—The market has been inactive, but quoted rather stronger to-day. Sales, 1,236 bales, including 162 bales to spinners, 15 bales to speculators, and 325 bales to shippers. Also 600 bales Low Middlings, for March and April delivery at 28¾c.@29¼c. ₧ lb. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & [illegible] sum up thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet at irregular prices, closing quiet but steady at the quotations. There is a good supply of Cotton offering, but with lower gold, and Liverpool declining, exporters are ruled out of the market; spinners also buy very moderately, and speculators operate cautiously. The short receipts give confidence to holders, and most of the Cotton is firmly held at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 10,649 bales, of which 4,356 bales were to spinners, 4,904 bales to speculators, 1,441 bales to exporters and 49 bales in transit. Sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For March, [illegible]; and 700 at 28c. for April and May, 200 bales at 28¼c.; for May, 100 bales at 28¼c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 6,467 bales; to Havre, 348 bales; to Bremen, 203 bales; to Hamburg, 646 bales; total, 7,704 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 49,553 bales; to the Continent, 7,539 bales; total, 57,287 bales. The Dry Goods market continues dull."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₧ lb.	26½	26¾	27	27¼
Good Ordinary, ₧ lb.	27½	27¾	28	28¼
Low Middling, ₧ lb.	28½	28¾	29	29¼
Middling, ₧ lb.	29½	29¾	30	30¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 6,600 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 20@$6 50; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 50@$7 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 85 ₧ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65	@$6 25
Extra State	6 20	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 45	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90	@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 25	@11 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 50	@12 75

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $6 30@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$13 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₧ bbl. California Flour is in less request at [illegible], as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $9@$10 25 for new Extras, ₧ 196 lbs.; sales, 300 sacks. Rye Flour is very quiet at $5 25@$7 75 for very inferior to choice, ₧ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4@$5 for Western; $4 [illegible] for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and heavy at $2 50@$3 20 ₧ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been partially neglected to-day, and quoted lower and irregular in prices. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 85; Red and Amber do. at $1 60@$1 75; Prime No. 2 Spring at $1 52, and White California on private terms, ₧ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and good demand at a further improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels at 90c.@94½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 01@$1 02 for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 87c. @98c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₧ bushel. Rye continues inactive and heavy at about $1 45@$1 48 ₧ bushel. Barley continues quiet, but steady; 2,800 bushels were reported sold at $2 15 for Canada West and $2 25 for German, ₧ bushel. Barley Malt continues dull at $2@$2 10 ₧ bushel. Oats have been quiet at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bushels Western at 75½c.@76c., in store, and 76c.@76½c. afloat, ₧ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues inactive and heavy at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ₧ 100 lbs. Straw is slow of sale at 85c.@$1 20 for long and short, ₧ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 3c.@6c. for Old, ₧ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 5c.@12c.; Eastern, 5c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 3c.@6c. ₧ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 49,770 Hides and 15 bales do.; sales, 75,700 Hides, the latter including according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs. 23½c., gold, usual selection; 25,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 21@22 lbs. 23½c., gold, usual selection; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, to arrive, 11@12 lbs. 23½c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Corrientes, to arrive, 21½ lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 23¼ lbs. 23½c., gold, usual selection; 10,000 Dry Orinoco, 20@20½ lbs. 23½c., gold, usual selection; 1,700 Dry California, part to arrive, 21@23 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Matamoros, 23 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Pernambuco, 16 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Salted Texas, 26 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Kips, to arrive, 11 lbs. 12½c., gold, usual selection; 1,700 Wet Salted Rio Grande, part to arrive, 38@41 lbs., private terms; 10,000 Wet Salted Texas, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 300 City Slaughters, 55 lbs., 13c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 74,800, (same time last year, 157,000; year before, 123,200,) as follows: 3,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Corrientes, 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 2,000 Dry Central American, 2,800 Dry Pernambuco, 3,000 Dry Mexican and Texas.

LEATHER—Sole is in lively request and advancing. Week's receipts, 35,000 Sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 23c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 19c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c., cash, ₧ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in light supply and moderate request, including Old and new crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba at [illegible]; English Island at [illegible]; New-Orleans at 70c.@82c. ₧ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in some demand, but without buoyancy in price. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48½c.@49c. ₧ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$4; Rosin at $2 40@$8 ₧ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 37; Pitch at $3 75@$4 ₧ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 60; Red Oil at 92½c.@97½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 05; Olive at $1 40 ₧ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy at 20c.@21c. for Crude in bulk; 24c.@24½c. for Crude in bbls., and 33c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, ₧ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $32@$33 12, chiefly at $32 for New Mess, $31@$31 50 for Old Mess, $27@$27 50 for Prime Mess, and $26 50@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₧ bbl. Sales were reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, including seller April, at $32 25, and seller next two months at $32 25@$33 [illegible] Hogs are in moderate request at 12½c.@13¼c. for Western, 13c.@13½c. for City, ₧ lb. Cut Meats continue dull at [illegible] Bacon is inactive at irregular prices. Lard has been in less demand and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls. at 17¾c.@19½c. for No. 1 to very Choice, and 18c.@19c. for City and 18c.@19½c. for Good to Prime Western Steam. [illegible] Beef is dull and heavy at $12@$16 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$20 for Extra Mess, and $22@$28 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported 100 bbls. Tierce Beef is in limited request, including New Prime Mess at $28@$30; India Mess at $30@$32 ₧ tierce; sales 120 tierces. Beef Hams are inactive at $30@$34 ₧ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in good demand at buoyant prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₧ lb.	47@50
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₧ lb.	44@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₧ lb.	42@46
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₧ lb.	40@44
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₧ lb.	36@42
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₧ lb.	50@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₧ lb.	40@48
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₧ lb.	44@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₧ lb.	40@44
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₧ lb.	42@46
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₧ lb.	35@40
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₧ lb.	35@38
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₧ lb.	33@38
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₧ lb.	28@33
Common Western, ₧ lb.	25@27
Western Rolls, ₧ lb.	30@33

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₧ lb.	21 @22
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₧ lb.	18 @20
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₧ lb.	20 @21
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₧ lb.	16 @19
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

SUGARS—Have been in demand and firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12¼c.@14½c., and 130 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@15c. ₧ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request but less buoyant in price, at 18¾c.@20¼c. ₧ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market continues inactive; sales have been reported of 45,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11¾c.; also, 32,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@15½c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14½c. ₧ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls., in lots, at 95½c.@97½c., chiefly at 97c., free, ₧ gallon. Market firmer.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 20,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 4½d.@4¾d. ₧ bushel, and a small lot of Tobacco, in hhds., at 25s.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ADVERTISING canvasser for a first-class medium. Remunerative employment guaranteed to a gentleman who can furnish unexceptionable references as to habits and ability. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., Box No. 289 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—NUMBER RESPECTABLE first-class ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, excellent waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers, ironers, housewokers; all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German suited; excellent situations at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF MARCH, TWO respectable and competent Protestant girls, one for the duties of the kitchen, the other for up-stairs work. Apply at No. 34 Reade-st., up stairs, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, Monday.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 123 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress. Apply, with City reference, on Monday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at No. 280 Lexington-av., near 39th-st.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING GOOD situations will find them by applying at BEDELL'S large and spacious office Nos. 230 and 232 4th-av., corner 20th-st., the only reliable one in the City.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, INDUSTRIOUS woman as laundress. One with satisfactory reference as to character and ability may apply between 11 and 3 o'clock at No. 5 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take the entire charge of a young infant. Apply at No. 238 Madison-av., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO IS A good vegetable and flower gardener. Address, naming references and wages, WANTED, Post Office Box No. 780.

EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE agents wanted. Address COMPANY, Box No. 854 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 38 49th-st., corner of West 10th-st.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

FOR TWO WEEKS LONGER
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will continue to offer
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
previous to
REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW STORE.

100 PIECES HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
from 75 cents per yard and upward.
50 PIECES REAL BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
at $1 70 per yard, (usual price $2 25.)
400 HEAVY BARNSLEY TABLE-CLOTHS,
2½ yards long, only $6 50 each.
600 DOZEN TABLE NAPKINS, ALL LINEN,
from $1 50 per dozen upward.
400 DOZEN WHITE-FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
1¼ yards long, from 30 to 50 cents each.
100 PIECES PINK AND BLUE CHECK GLASS TOWELINGS,
25 cents per yard.
200 10-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,
at $6 each, (worth $8 50.)
200 11-4 DITTO,
at $8 75 each, (usual price $12.)
A LOT FINE 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,
slightly soiled, from $8 and upward.
THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BLANKETS WILL BE SOLD UNDER COST.
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE OPEN
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
NEW SPRING SILKS,
DRESS SUIT MATERIALS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED POPLINS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED CAMBRICS, PRINTS,
&c., &c., &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NOW OPEN.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

THE GREAT
Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.
N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 50 CENTS, WORTH $1.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

CHAS. HEARD & CO. will offer for sale, at retail, on MONDAY, March 1, at their store,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
150 Pieces Rich Black Silk
AT
IMPORTERS' PRICES,

Being the balance of the stock of an extensive importer declining business. In order to facilitate sales, the "cash" price will be marked in plain figures on each piece, from which there can be no deviation, either at wholesale or retail. In returning to the above announcement, we would simply inform the patrons of the house, and the public generally, that the opportunity to obtain so desirable an article of dress at so reasonable a price seldom occurs. We, therefore, advise all to avail themselves of it.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands. Trimmings for undergarments. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of the new Spring Fashions on MONDAY, March 1, at the new Show Rooms, No. 838 Broadway, near 13th-st., will present on this occasion a brilliant display of patterns of the Spring styles for Ladies' and Children's Dress, including the new and beautiful Walking Suits, Capes, Overdresses, &c., and a great variety for Boys and Misses.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

INAUGURATION POSTPONED.
The inauguration of GOLDSMITH'S NEW WRITING COLLEGE, in Booth's Building, corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., is postponed until MONDAY, 15th inst. Five-dollar classes are now forming at the rooms, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. Counting-house instruction day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

FRENCH AND GERMAN
Thoroughly learnt with an English tutor, assisted by French and German Professors. For prospectuses and reference to parents of pupils apply to Mr. WM. WASHAM, Darmstadt, near the Rhine; or to Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Editor, New-York.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Fifty-sixth semi-annual term opens March 4, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway, boys can have private lessons in book-keeping, writing, &c., and be practically qualified for business in one term.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS—A MALE TEACHER WANTED for a small district school in Westchester County, twenty-six miles from City; a fair salary to a competent person; must possess first-class certificate from Normal School or Commissioner. Address, marked "Teacher," W. MURRAY, No. 97 Prince-st., City.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTATION through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 Times Office.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE a governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 271 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO BUY OUT THE good-will and furniture of a private school of excellent standing; a rare chance. Call, between 2 and 5, for one week, at No. 259 East 23d-st.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON DESIRES two pupils preparing for college. Address C. M., Box No. 118 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 12, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES HARRISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.

Dated Feb. 18, 1869.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, cousins, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is an excellent baker; the other as regular chambermaid and waitress, or will assist with the washing and ironing; wages, $14 and $10. Call at or address 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a widow, of middle age, for a party of gentlemen or family; is competent in every respect to take entire charge of any household; best of references from employers. Address Mrs. BERRY, Williamsburg Post Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, cooks, washers, ironers, houseworkers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged woman, or to nurse an invalid; understands milk and butter, and is a good plain cook. Call at No. 237 Madison-st. Has first-class City reference.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, a place of trust, by a lady of refinement and respectability; would take charge of a widower's establishment; best of references. Address M. M. M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook and family baker and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a number of years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 237 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day; bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to any part of the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 162 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; can do all kind of French fluting; do up ladies' fine muslins nicely; or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; has the best City reference, five years. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman as thorough good cook, country or City; meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, bone, lard; good baker and good reference. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or nurse and seamstress; she is a thorough seamstress and dressmaker; operates on a machine; cut and fit children's clothes; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH Protestant cook, who is willing to assist in the washing, a situation in a private family; would take the place of nurse and seamstress; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as cook and assist at the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objections to go to the country; good reference will be given. Apply at No. 393 2d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as good cook in a small family; has a little girl 8 years old; would like to have her with her; good reference given. Call at No. 305 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is well qualified to take the whole charge of young children or infants; is very kind to them; superior City reference. Apply for two days at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSMAKER who can cut, fit and trim; will go out by the day or week in families; has no objection to leave the City. Call at or address No. 144 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid or seamstress; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 220 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objections to travel; good reference. Apply at No. 345 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A FEW more ladies' work by the day or week; does all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 261 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as a thorough cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 162 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS and chambermaid by a respectable young girl. She can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 189 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman; is an excellent cook and baker; the very best of reference; no washing done. Call at No. 285 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT WASHER and ironer, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do housework; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, 15 years old, to do washing or any other domestic duty; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid only, or would assist in the washing; best City references. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 441 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best City references. Call at No. 15 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out or take in washing. Apply at No. 426 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 182 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small American family. Inquire at No. 187 6th-av., first floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, Scotch, single, having 17 years' practical experience in England, Scotland and Wales; thoroughly understands the profession—laying out of grounds, heating and erection of glass. Address J. BAXTER, care of B. K. Bliss & Son, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as coachman and assist in the garden; the woman as chambermaid and laundress; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an Englishman, without incumbrance; perfectly understands the management of green-houses, graperies, (hot and cold,) flower and kitchen garden, having 25 years' experience; unexceptionable character. Address J. W. S., seed store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands the care of a green-house, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; can give good reference. Apply, for two days, to D. E. G., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotch Protestant; understands his business thoroughly with green-houses, hot and cold graperies, and the general management of a gentleman's place; wife and one child. Address A. B. C., Box No. 125 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITERMAN who understands the preparing of salads, &c., the care of glass and silver, &c.; would take charge of an invalid gentleman; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, thoroughly competent; will be generally useful; can produce best City reference. Address F. H. K., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant married man as coachman or assistant gardener; can give the best of City references as to character, capability, &c. Call or address F. L., No. 111 Mercer-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener and coachman, who understands the care of a small place, and understands the care of horses; has good City reference. Address B. P., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single young man, who is fully conversant with the general culture and management of green and hot house plants, graperies, fruits and vegetables; good reference. Apply at or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITERMAN; has excellent reference from first-class families in Europe; also, best New-York City. Address for three days, CLARK, florist, No. 899 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; can milk if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, Scotchman, one that thoroughly understands his business and can give good reference as to capability. Address S. L., seed store No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored young man as coachman; can furnish the best of City reference as to experience, honesty and capability. Address No. 128 West 26th-st., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable and flower gardener; the best of reference given; last employer can be seen if required. Address O. H., Box No. 287 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a single man of long experience in the business; is not afraid of work, and can furnish first-class reference. Address W. C., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; can be highly recommended. Address or apply for J. M. D., No. 878 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st. and Irving-place. FAUST, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Kellogg, Mme. Cellini and Mr. Habelmann.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Rose Eytinge.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. GENEVIEVE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE. 24th-st., near 5th-av. JENNY LIND and POCAHONTAS. Leading characters by Mr. John Brougham and Miss Jennie Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway. PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WAVERLEY THEATRE. No. 720 Broadway. LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Afternoon—IXION. Evening—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THE FRENCH SPY. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. DOG OF THE PIRATE SHIP, VARIETIES, GYMNASTICS. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. SHYLOCK, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

M. RAYMOND THEODORE TROPLONG, the President of the French Senate, died on Saturday.

It is reported that the present Spanish Minister to England will proceed to this country to settle any difficulty which may arise from the Cuban insurrection.

At Barcelona, last week, there was an attempted insurrection. The authorities have arrested about forty persons.

CUBA.

It is reported that the Cuban insurgents have cut the aqueduct at Santiago de Cuba. The troops under Gen. LESCA are expected to have an engagement with the rebels near Magarabomba. Gen. PUELLO has arrived with reinforcements at Cienfuegos, and has made three divisions of the regular army. At Caloma de St. Domingo, a battle took place, in which many on both sides were killed. The result is not known. A fight occurred near Guanaja, in which the regulars were victorious. The emigration of Cubans is undiminished, every steamer bearing away hundreds in search of new homes. Additional supplies of troops are needed, as the number at present can do no more than hold their own. Thousands from the country are seeking refuge in the cities.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, after the presentation of a few bills, reports, &c., the Public Credit bill was taken up and a discussion ensued, occupying the entire afternoon. In the evening session, Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the more equal distribution of national banking capital. Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution providing for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The bill incorporating the Masonic Mutual Relief Association was passed. The joint resolution donating cannon for the monument of Gen. McPHERSON was passed, after which the Public Credit bill was resumed, and at 11:45 the bill as amended passed.

In the House the contested election cases of Messrs. HUNT and MENARD were the subject of a long discussion, and both gentlemen were refused seats. Mr. MENARD is a colored man, and was allowed to speak in his own behalf, the first instance of a colored man addressing either House of Congress. His remarks were listened to with great interest. The evening session was occupied in discussing the Indian Appropriation bill.

GENERAL.

Cattle stealing has lately been quite as flourishing a trade in the Indian Territory as it was in Kansas during the war. Three white men were recently implicated in having influenced the Caddoe Indians to steal 450 head of cattle belonging to citizens of Texas, which cattle they afterward bought for about $5 per head in goods. Two hundred of these cattle were issued to the Indians by one of the men, who was an Indian agent, and for the payment of which claims are now being pushed at Washington. The balance, about 250 head, were sent to Camp Supply, to be sold to the United States Government contractor. Gen. SHERIDAN has banished these cattle speculators from the Indian Territory, and ordered the seizure of all the cattle stolen by them.

Mr. CHOATE, who was arrested at St. Paul, Minn., on the charge of being the Newburyport "fire bug," was brought to that city Friday night and committed to jail. He will be examined to-day.

It is reported that of the seventeen members of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the License law, seven, and perhaps nine, will report in favor of restoring the Prohibitory law, with a modification in reference to State and town agents. Others will report in favor of permitting the sale of cider and other weaker liquors.

A gentleman named IRA H. PIERCE, formerly City Attorney of Titusville, Penn., was recently arrested in Missouri and brought to Titusville, charged with being engaged in the great Benninghoff robbery that took place there some time since. There was not the slightest particle of evidence against Mr. PIERCE, and he was forthwith discharged, his arrest having been caused by the malice of one of the robbers, who is now in jail. Mr. PIERCE has now commenced suit against the BENNINGHOFFS for false arrest, laying damages at $25,000. Several other persons, who were similarly arrested, have also commenced suits for damages.

The schooner *Wide Awake* arrived at this port yesterday. She reports that on Feb. 19, when off Sand Key, she was hove to during the night by a Spanish man-of-war, who sent an officer on board to examine the papers. The officers stated that they were on the lookout for a small steamer, said to be engaged in carrying arms to the Cuban insurgents from some of the Southern ports.

Rochester, N. Y., will elect city officers to-morrow. The rival candidates for Mayor are EDWARD M. SMITH, Republican, and DANIEL WARNER, Democrat. The municipal election at Burlington, Vt., will also take place to-morrow.

Gen. SHERIDAN recently issued an order banishing beyond the limits of the Indian Territory a trader known as "Dutch Bill," for having furnished powder, lead and food to Indians engaged in murdering the frontier settlers of Kansas, Texas and Colorado. FRED. JONES, a horse-thief, was similarly banished, and his arrest ordered if he could be found. Gen. GETTY is instructed to make every effort to break up and punish the bands of New-Mexican traders who have been and are still trading for captured stock with hostile Indians; and if such traders are found at any point east of the eastern line of New-Mexico, their goods will be burned and their stock killed.

The Judiciary Committee of the Tennessee Senate has reported against the proposition to sell the Hermitage, formerly the residence of Gen. JACKSON, but now the property of the State. The Committee recommends that Tennessee should keep the estate for all time to come, and make it, on some favorable occasion, the site of some noble institution of education or of benevolence. Ashland, Ky., formerly the home of HENRY CLAY, is now the site of a university, which is attended by over six hundred students from all parts of the Union.

On Friday morning the steam boiler in a sash factory at Salem, Ohio, exploded, entirely demolishing the building, the ruins of which immediately took fire and burned rapidly. There were half a dozen or more men in the building at the time, three of whom were buried in the ruins. One was instantly killed and the others were severely injured.

The United States Supreme Court has denied the petition for a *habeas corpus* in the cases of ARNOLD and SPANGLER.

At a meeting in Mansfield, Mass., on Saturday, Mr. MENGIS made a speech advocating the suffrage of young men of 18 years of age. His speech was listened to with interest, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker.

The Cincinnati City Council has resolved to purchase the gas works of that city. They will take possession in January next.

Information has been received at Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters in St. Louis to the effect that LITTLE RAVEN and his band of three hundred Sioux have surrendered to Gen. CUSTER.

There are in Oregon twenty-one quartz mills, supplied with one hundred and forty stamps and a large number of arastras, the cost of the whole having been about $180,000. The extent of water ditching reaches one hundred and sixty-five miles—cost, $675,000. About one-half of the quartz mills are driven by water, being a larger proportion than in California or any other portion of the Pacific coast.

Gen. N. B. FORREST has given away the stock which he held in the Memphis Association Course, and says that for the future he does not propose to take any active part in matters belonging to the turf.

One JOSEPH A. ROSE has sued a young lady in Baltimore for $10,000 damages, alleging that she promised to change her name to ROSE, and now doth refuse to do the same.

Judge LAUCK, of Tennessee, last week held court in Jackson County, and reports an orderly condition of affairs there. This is one of the counties in which martial law has been proclaimed. Judge LAUCK is a Republican, but encountered no opposition to his holding court from the residents of the county.

A difficulty occurred on the night of Feb. 22 at Jacksonville, Ga., between some colored people and some white soldiers, during which a negro was killed and white soldier wounded. The soldiers turned out to the rescue of their comrades, and a general *melée* ensued. About two hundred shots were fired. A number of balls entered private residences and wounded citizens, while some were also wounded while in the street.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* says that several of the most valuable tracts of land in Leon County, Fla., were sold by the United States Marshal recently, under execution, at the Court-house, in Tallahassee, none of which brought more than a dollar per acre in currency. For one of these tracts $37 per acre in gold was offered a little before the war.

President JOHNSON is expected to arrive at his home, Greenville, Tenn., about the 12th inst., when a grand reception is to be given him by the residents of that vicinity.

We print in another column Haytian intelligence, from Port-au-Prince, dated Feb. 17. It contains particulars of concessions made to France with a view to the payment of the French debt, and also new and important blockade regulations. The situation of affairs was well nigh unchanged. SALNAVE was before Aux Cayes, but that place had not fallen into his power.

The obsequies of the late DAVID T. VALENTINE took place at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue, yesterday. A large congregation, including officials of the City Government, was present. Three ministers assisted in the services. The funeral discourse was preached by Rev. J. RYLAND KENDRICK. The remains were interred in Green-Wood.

A special sermon to the Police Force was delivered last evening at Grace Chapel by Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD.

A fire occurred in the building No. 29 Beekman-street yesterday afternoon, doing damage to the amount of $60,000.

Congressional Status of Louisiana and Georgia.

The *Tribune*, the other day, in its Washington correspondence, announced as a fixed fact, "That the Clerk will not call the names of the Representatives from the States of Georgia and Louisiana on the assembling of the next Congress."

That this purpose has been entertained, so far as Georgia is concerned, and that the object to be effected is the retention of a full two-thirds majority in the new House, are matters which do not admit of doubt. The intimation to which we refer was not confined to the *Tribune's* columns; and its publication was evidently intended to pave the way for a promised resolution of the Reconstruction Committee in favor of the expulsion of the present Georgia members. The pretext for that proceeding, as well as for the omission of the other names from the roll of the new Congress, was of course the alleged violation by the local Legislature of the conditions of restoration.

Later dispatches encourage the hope that the influence of Gen. GRANT has sufficed to prevent the contemplated outrage. The Reconstruction Committee, we are told, has for the present dropped its intention to reopen the question in Georgia by recommending the expulsion of its Representatives. This decision, we trust, will be adhered to. For all the purposes of the law, Reconstruction has been completed in Georgia. Its Representatives have occupied seats in the expiring Congress, with their title unchallenged; they have participated in its proceedings, and shared all the privileges of the members around them. The votes of the State in the Presidential election has been counted; and in all essential respects its standing in the Capitol is as good as that of Massachusetts or New-York. To expel its members now, with the record as it is, would be a flagrant act of usurpation. To direct the Clerk not to call the names of those whom it sends to the new Congress, on the ground assigned by those who urge the step, would be morally and constitutionally not one whit better.

Our own correspondent yesterday stated that the Georgia names will be omitted from the roll on Thursday next, "because there are no credentials here, and there is a question as to whether they have ever been legally elected." The former of these reasons, if nothing occur to change it, will necessitate the omission: the Clerk cannot call names of which he has not been officially advised. But neither he nor the present House has a right to raise a question affecting the validity of the State election. The bearers of credentials have a *prima facie* title to seats; whether they may be unseated and their places assigned to others, is a question for the next House to determine, after proper scrutiny, by the Election Committee. A right nowhere exists, in the meantime, to refuse recognition to members elect because the advocates of extreme measures, for purposes of their own, impugn the legality of the election. Upon that point, the Republican Party in Georgia is divided; and the section which favors the acceptance, by Congress, of things as they are, seems to us more powerful, and more entitled to consideration than that which recommends the violent measures which, until Saturday, the Reconstruction Committee was disposed to press upon the House.

The same policy which, as upheld by Gen. GRANT, has prevailed even in Mr. BOUTWELL's mind, points to the inclusion of the Georgia members in the roll to be called on the Fourth. It is just as important, just as expedient, to recognize Georgia then—if the credentials of its Representatives be in the hands of the Clerk—as it is now to leave undisturbed the title of the present members.

And why should Louisiana be excluded? The moral completeness of its reconstruction may be less obvious than that of South Carolina or Alabama, but in a legal aspect it is quite as perfect. No proposal has been made in its case to upset reconstruction and begin anew. Its standing in the Union is unassailed and unassailable. It is true that charges of fraud and violence have been preferred affecting the seats of some who will claim admission as its Representatives. It is, moreover, not improbable that formal investigation may reveal sufficient to vitiate their election. These, however, are points to be considered by the next House. No party caucus, no Committee now in existence has any excuse for passing judgment on *ex parte* information in a manner unknown to the Constitution and the law. Least of all may the Clerk, with any shadow of reason or law, usurp the functions of the House or the Election Committee, and rule out members who can be properly unseated only in one way.

The proceeding, whether in regard to Georgia or Louisiana, would be greatly aggravated by its transparent partisan tendency. From any point of view, the proposition is bad enough. But to exclude the States named, or either of them, from the new Congress pending the settlement of grave and delicate questions, would be both indiscreet and unjust. We shall be glad to find the good sense and proper feeling which have induced Mr. BOUTWELL to abandon one feature of the programme attributed to him, prevailing over the rash counsels which, while unsettling the South and alarming the country, would be permanently injurious to the party they are designed to serve.

Collisions at Sea—Codes of the Maritime Nations.

The decision of Judge BLATCHFORD in the case of the *Scotia*, a note of which will be found in another column, is one of the most important decisions in collision cases which has been rendered in the Courts. The amount involved ($400,000) is enough to give the case importance. But while the amount concerns only the parties, the principle involved in the decision is of importance to all who navigate the ocean.

The suit was brought against the steamer *Scotia*, of the Cunard line, to recover for the loss of the ship *Berkshire*, which was sunk by a collision with the *Scotia* in mid-ocean, in April, 1867. The *Berkshire* at the time was not equipped with the regulation lights as required by our statute, but had a single white light hung at her anchor-stock on her starboard bow. For the *Scotia* it was claimed that the *Berkshire* was bound to carry the lights which the United States statute requires, and that the *Scotia* had a right to suppose that she was doing so, and inasmuch as the statute prescribed a white light for steamers, and not for sailing vessels, the *Scotia* had the right to assume that the vessel was a steamer and act accordingly, which she did. But the *Berkshire*, on the other hand, claimed that that statute was not binding upon an American vessel when meeting a foreign vessel. The important question, therefore, in the case was, what is the law by which ships of different nations are to be governed when they meet on the high seas.

Judge BLATCHFORD, in his opinion, examines the English authorities on this question. He concludes that the Courts of England would not hold the English statute binding upon an English ship meeting a ship of another nation, even though that other nation had adopted the same regulations for its ships, unless by the British statute they were required to treat the ships of such nation as British vessels. And on this point his decision seems to be supported by the weight of authorities, though there is one case, certainly, to which no reference is made in the opinion, which holds the contrary doctrine. (The *Cleadon*, 1 Lushington, p. 160.)

From this point it follows that, inasmuch as there is nothing in our statutes which requires our Courts to treat as American vessels the vessels of all nations which have adopted regulations similar to ours, our Courts would not be called upon to treat the *Scotia* as an American vessel, to be governed by the American statute, and, inasmuch as that statute would not be binding on the English vessel, it should not, according to the rules adopted by the English Courts, be held binding upon either vessel.

This being so, the vessels must, of course, be bound by the law of the sea, and the question arose at once what was that law. Here is the important point of the decision. Taking the definition of the law of the sea, that it is *these rules and usages generally known and customarily observed by the vessels of the various nations navigating those seas*, the Judge finds that similar rules in regard to the lights and navigation of vessels at sea have been adopted by the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Belgium and Holland, and other maritime nations, and he, therefore, holds that those rules have become the law of the sea, and are to be enforced by Courts of Admiralty, not as the statutory law of this nation or that, but as the general law of the sea, which is binding upon all the vessels which navigate it.

This view is a new one; but it strikes us as eminently reasonable. Certainly if the Codes of the Rhodians, and of Oleron, and of Wisbuy were taken to declare the law of the sea, there is no reason why a Code which is agreed upon by all the great maritime nations of the present day, should not be held to be of equal binding force and extent. We shall expect to see the Courts of the other maritime nations adopt this view, and, by adopting it, they will be saved from the consideration of perplexing questions as to the effect of statute laws.

The Pollard Murder.

It seems that out of several hundred citizens called on in Richmond, Va., to try GRANT, indicted for the murder of POLLARD, only *two* were found who had not formed an opinion. Whether the opinions all the rest had formed, were such as ought to have disqualified them from acting as jurors, we are not informed: but they seem to have had that effect, as the Sheriff has gone into adjoining towns to find enough men who have *not* formed opinions, to form a jury.

We have seen as yet no direct proof of the fact that GRANT did shoot POLLARD in the manner alleged. That fact remains to be established by evidence. If it is established, it will remain for the defendant to show that the killing was not murder, but was justified or its guilt mitigated by the fact that POLLARD had made an unpleasant publication about GRANT's sister. We presume the difficulty in getting a jury is due to the fact that nearly all the citizens of Richmond *justify* the killing on that ground. If so, the fact is not creditable to Richmond as a city pretending to be governed by law, and generally supposed to belong to a civilized, rather than a half-civilized or barbarous state of society.

The distinctive feature of a civilized community is that it is governed by *law*;—that of a savage state is that it knows nothing of law, but is governed by the private passions of its individual members. Crimes are committed in both, of very much the same character and involving the same results. But in civilized communities they are punished by the State, as offences against the general good, and by laws made for the common safety and applicable to all alike; whereas in a savage state, each person takes the redress of his own wrongs into his own hands and inflicts upon the offender such penalties as his own passions may prompt.

That individuals should do this in every community is inevitable; for there *will* be individual savages in every community, no matter how highly cultivated the mass of its people may be. But when such acts are perpetrated, and are approved and justified by the whole community, the inference is irresistible that the whole community is losing the distinctive characteristics of civilized society, and is falling into the habits and passions of the savage state.

This Grant business is likely to test the character of the City of Richmond in this respect. That POLLARD acted in a very disreputable and unprincipled manner,—that GRANT should have been very indignant about it, and that POLLARD should have incurred the resentment and forfeited the respect of the community by his conduct, is very natural and proper. And if GRANT had inflicted upon him personal chastisement, or affixed to his name and person some disgraceful and indelible brand, by way of penalty for an offence not properly provided for by law, he would not have violated essential justice or have incurred the serious censure of upright men. But when he deliberately *kills* him,—in a stealthy and cowardly way, he outrages every man's sense of justice and perpetrates as great a wrong on society at large as on his victim. And unless the community is utterly dead to the sense of justice, or under the control of the savages who live in it and make their own passions its law, it will take care that this wrong is redressed.

Richmond probably did not lose very much in losing POLLARD. But unless it punishes his assassin, the lives of the most worthy and valuable of its citizens are at the mercy of the outlaws who recognise no law but their own selfish passions.

The Cruelties of Lopez.

The wholesale cruelties attributed to LOPEZ in the late tidings from Paraguay, are almost too horrible to be believed. Exaggerated they doubtless are; yet a great number of slaughters, alike of prisoners and of Paraguayans, is substantiated by the testimony not only of the Allies, but of Americans, Italians, Germans and other neutrals who witnessed the evidence of the atrocities.

Conduct so infamous alienates from Marshal LOPEZ that admiration which his stubborn valor and patriotism inspire. No rage, no despair can justify cruelty, or excuse violation of the laws of war. To wreak vengeance on one's captives is the mark of savage warfare, not of the "religion, humanity and civilization" in whose cause the Paraguayan President claims to fight. When the Dictator declares he will offer another "holocaust to the blood already generously shed," and will "fight until God and the valor of our arms decide our cause," a sentiment of sympathy is stirred for him; but when that "holocaust" of victims turns out to be one of captives, sympathy turns to disgust.

The Brazilian and Argentine papers are crowded both with documentary and reported evidence of the Marshal President's outrages on the eve of flight. He had, it is said, a large number of prisoners taken out at Asuncion and summarily shot, lest they should be released by the enemy. Among these were his own brothers, BENIGNO and VENANCIO, for whom his aged mother pleaded with him in vain; his Bishop, PALACIOS, together with a priest; the young wife (a girl of 18,) of Col. MARTINEZ, whose only fault was that *her husband* had surrendered Humaita, after a protracted struggle, to the Allies; his own brother-in-law, BARRIOS, with his wife, the sister of LOPEZ; Minister BERGES and several other distinguished men. There is little doubt about these murders. Mr. WASHBURN has just received a letter from a German gentleman, who was in Asuncion on the day of its evacuation by LOPEZ, and saw the brother-in-law and sister of LOPEZ, and "a large number of other Paraguayans," executed by his order.

In a retreat, the ferocious despot was terribly cruel to his prisoners. He let none be overtaken. If they lagged from wounds, exhaustion or sickness they were prodded on with the bayonet. If they sank, a knife or the butt of a musket finished them on the spot. In the retreat to Tebicuary, it is said, several hundred were killed in this way, while it is claimed that ninety prisoners, in two groups, were shot down at San Fernando; fifteen or twenty at Loma Negra soon after, and a large number at Villeta, in squads of a dozen at a time.

To his own army and people the Dictator has been equally cruel. The slightest dereliction in duty—even of drill or what not—is said to be punishable by death. His Vice-President was shot on mere suspicion. The wives and daughters of officers who surrendered were usually punished, and never with less than whipping. Torturing was resorted to, and whipping on stocks was common.

Such is a *résumé* of some of the atrocities charged upon LOPEZ. Many of them are doubtless greatly exaggerated, particularly the wholesale slaughter of prisoners, but there is enough left to fix upon LOPEZ the condemnation which such cruelty deserves.

Mr. Johnson on Army Reduction.

While Congress is busy in reducing the army, President JOHNSON is equally busy in endeavoring *not* to have it reduced. The batch of promotions he lately sent in to the Senate includes thirty-two in the navy, twenty-one in the army above the grade of Major, and a great number below that grade in the engineer corps, ordnance corps, the cavalry, artillery, and various regiments of infantry.

Now, considering that it is proposed by Congress to "make no more appointments or promotions" in the army until the force is very greatly reduced; that it is especially desirable to reduce and consolidate the staff, and perhaps do away with the ordnance corps in its present form altogether; and considering that, on the very day of these wholesale nominations, the body to which he sent them enacted that no new appointments should be made in the Adjutant-General's, the Inspector-General's, the Paymaster's, the Quartermaster's, the Commissary's, or the Medical Department, (where the majority of Mr. JOHNSON's highest nominations are made,) surely this zeal of the President *not* to reduce the army, though but a week remains of his term, is remarkable. We can only compare it with the well-known fact that of the very many officers court-martialed and dismissed from the service during the last two years, hardly one has failed of being reinstated on applying to the President. Had these vacancies alone been left, the work of consolidation would now be far lighter.

When, however, in addition to habitually restoring cashiered and dismissed officers, Mr. JOHNSON also hurries in nominations by the hundred, his course becomes very singular. Whether he regards this last feat as a parting act of courtesy, or whether he regards army reduction as a joke, we do not know; but it is clear that he, at least, is determined not to aid it, and, on the contrary, will do his best to leave as little chance as possible to his successor for "absorption and consolidation."

The Press and the Army During the War—Facts for Gen. Slocum.

In his lecture the other night on the "Military Lessons of the Late War," Gen. SLOCUM took occasion to speak severely of the interference of the Press in the conduct of military affairs, and the damaging influence of its publications. We are not aware that he gave any facts in support of his statements, and we imagine that if called upon for specifications he would have some difficulty in producing and sustaining them.

No one doubts the enormous and decisive influence which the Union Press of the North exercised over popular sentiment during the war; and no one will ever forget how its tremendous enginery was employed to incite patriotic feeling and enthusiasm, sustain public faith, create and uphold the public credit, stimulate enlistments, compel energetic legislation, enlarge and strengthen the army, and enforce the doing of whatever was necessary to be done to secure the triumph of the Union through the passion and patience of the people and the struggles of the Union army. These things at least are beyond dispute; and we believe it is not claiming too much for the Union Press of the North to say that to it is due the supreme credit for the existence and display of those elements of spirit and force which bore the Union flag through storm and darkness to the unquestioned dominancy in which it now floats over the continent.

As for the charge that has so often been brought against it, that it injured the efficiency of our armies and the success of our Generals by its criticisms and exposures, all the evidence of facts and history are on the other side. Not by concealing weaknesses and defects are strength and perfection acquired. Not by upholding imbecility and folly in the management of affairs are vigor and genius produced. Not by permitting the popular power and energy to be wasted is success achieved. But on the contrary. And the effective way in which the loyal Press dealt with such matters as these, was felt at the time by quackery, pretension and imbecility, and is acknowledged to-day by all who know the history of the war.

As to the old cry about the injury the Press wrought by the publication of the plans of commanders and the movements of troops, we supposed all that had passed away with the incapables who attempted to throw on the Press the blame for the failure of their own follies. No commander, who desired to keep the secret of his plans, had ever any difficulty about doing so; and no General, capable of covering his movements from the enemy, ever had cause to complain of their being uncovered by the Press. The correspondents in the army were always under the control of the commanding officers; and we may almost say that, to a man, the distinguished leaders to whom our victories and successes were due, had the least fault to find with the communications which the Press gave to the country. SHERMAN was for a time embittered against army correspondents, because of the way in which the earlier manifestations of his genius were treated; but his enmity was exceptional, and was shared neither by GRANT, THOMAS, nor SHERIDAN. Gen. GRANT, the greatest planner, and most active campaigner, as well as most successful leader among all our Generals, always favored the correspondents of the Press, and the publication (to use his own language) "of all that any of them could find out about his plans or movements."

If Gen. SLOCUM were to cite single instances of the premature publication of military projects, and attempt to show the damage produced thereby, he should feel well assured of his facts. Frequently during the war, news that seemed to be prematurely given out, was published by the express permission or desire of the chief commanding officer. Great advantage was often gained by these announcements. We might, for example, mention a single case which made a great deal of noise at the time. We refer to the announcement, which was made in the TIMES of the 10th of November, 1864, of the intended "great march" of Gen. SHERMAN from Atlanta through Georgia and the Carolinas to Virginia. It has not heretofore been known that that "premature publication" was made under the express permission and with the full knowledge of Gen. U. S. GRANT; and it is a fact that the "premature announcement" subserved the purpose for which it was made.

Among the officers who took part in that great march under SHERMAN were Gen. SLOCUM, and he has doubtless felt, when he looked back over the files of the TIMES and found that the whole line of the march was published in our columns before it was begun, that we had been guilty of one of the crimes for which he berated the Press the other night. But he neither knew the origin of the publication nor the authority under which it was given. We could mention many similar facts about the action of the Press in such matters during the war,—facts which cannot be known, and have never even been surmised by Gen. SLOCUM, but which, now that he is apprised of their existence, ought to make him more cautious hereafter in speaking about the Press.

It is very foolish in Gen. SLOCUM to talk as he has lately done about the conduct of the Union Press during the war. It was one of the great controlling forces of national power; it was the force that created forces. Without it there would have been neither the elements that brought about success, nor the triumph that justified their employment.

MINOR TOPICS.

It turns out to be just as well, after all, that Congress has not adopted any of the financial measures of legislation that have been presented. The extraordinary advance in our bonds in Europe, and the prospect of our credit reaching par long before anybody expected it, add a new and highly important feature to our financial situation, and must be taken into account in legislation. The practical carrying out of GRANT's four great measures,—retrenchment, economy, honesty, and faithful collection of the revenue,—will make it a very easy matter for the country to get out of all its financial difficulties in a reasonable time.

There is no doubt that BRAINE deserved death as a pirate and murderer; but his pardon and release by the President puts an end to his case. It would certainly have gone hard with him had he ever been brought to trial; but his counsel, doubtless on this account, have managed to postpone the trial from time to time—preferring to keep him in prison until his friends were successful in obtaining a pardon.

An extraordinarily active and excited movement was noted in the Public Funds on Saturday, at a further substantial improvement in prices, though through the early afternoon the dealings ran generally against ruling values, influenced by reports of a reaction (more or less grossly exaggerated) in United States Five-Twenties in the London market from 83, the highest figures yet made at that point. A variety of other vague and unfavorable rumors found currency for a while, including one to the effect that the Schenck Public Credit bill had been very formidably opposed in the Senate, and would probably fail to secure the anticipated support. The mischievous use made, or attempted to be made, of this rumor, may serve as an indication of the vital importance to the public credit of prompt affirmative action on the bill. The market was all much stronger at the close, and the bidding was again quite spirited, the tendency having been decidedly upward.

In another column we print a communication, which we heartily indorse, respecting Mr. BRADY's invaluable collection of national photographic portraits. The matter is one of great interest and importance, and the suggestions of our correspondent are worthy of serious attention.

We have groaned so long over the decay of the "legitimate" drama, that it is all the more pleasant to notice its present "revival." For example, BOOTH's "Romeo and Juliet"—"legitimate" enough certainly—is enjoying one of the largest and most successful *runs* it has ever had since SHAKESPEARE wrote the play—having just concluded its fourth week, and promising to draw for weeks to come. This great success shows that if managers are willing to present "legitimate" dramas of the best class with the same [illegible] care and expense that the [illegible] receive, the public are ready to support them. Mr. BOOTH has dedicated to the highest drama the finest theatre in America, and presents his plays with a magnificence of style rivaling anything of the kind in the world. As a consequence the public are crowding his theatre every night.

STUART of Philadelphia and STEWART of New-York, STUART of Virginia and STEWART of Nevada are all urged for appointments in GRANT's Cabinet. If they all get in we shall have a new Stuart dynasty, and GRANT will again stand by the Stuarts, as his ancestors did in bygone centuries.

The testimony lately taken in regard to the Metropolitan gas nuisance will be placed before the Board of Health to-day for their action. Of course it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody who has read the testimony that the dry-lime process used in gas-making by the Metropolitan Company is exceedingly damaging to the public health. The nuisance should be peremptorily and immediately abated, and the Company should not be allowed to dilly-dally over the matter any longer.

Two notable resolutions on diplomatic questions were introduced to the Senate on Saturday. One was by Senator SHERMAN, authorizing the recognition of Cuban independence whenever there shall be established an "independent Government *de facto*, according to the laws of nations." No doubt the recognition will be given when the conditions are fulfilled. But the resolution of Senator COLE, of California, is so extraordinary that we must quote it:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate to the Great Powers of Europe the grave concern with which the United States would regard any interference on the part of those Powers favoring the perpetuation of the Turkish supremacy in the islands of Greece."

It must be confessed that this protest in favor of the Cretans comes rather late. Greece has given up her pretensions, Turkish supremacy is established, and the two Governments are now on such terms of "amity" as they usually enjoy. None of the Great Powers have interfered, except by diplomacy; and none of them proposed, in the last resort, to do anything more than permit the Turks to take the Greeks in hand. If Senator COLE would read the European news, he would be able to get over his "grave concern."

The more regular children of the pen—if that term, *regular*, can be correctly employed, in this case—must feel rather jealous to see their business and domain intruded on by Bourbons and other "great oneyers." The members of that Capetian family, having fallen from the throne, are getting on the Press—setting themselves up in *bourgeois*, so to speak, leaded. Queen ISABELLA has been publishing a "fugitive piece" of protest, and Don HENRY, of Seville, has once and again come out, to "taunt her with the license of ink." But the most interloping case of all is that of the Duke of Aumale, who writes his regular articles for the London *Times*, and no doubt draws pay for them, thus taking the place of one of the customary Bohemians.

It is exceedingly gratifying to all lovers of human liberty to witness the creditable way in which the Spanish revolution continues to be conducted, in all the successive steps that are taken by its leaders. The admirable speech (published in the TIMES yesterday) delivered by Marshal SERRANO at the opening of the Cortes, enables us to maintain the hopes which we have always entertained, that the Spanish Liberals would be successful in founding a constitutional government. He displays moderation as well as ability, and gives indication that, now he is at the head of affairs, he will justify the faith that has always been placed in him by the advocates of liberal institutions. We hail with delight the entrance of Spain among the free nations of Europe.

There is one consideration which must damp a little the approaching triumph of our national enterprise, in the completion of the great Pacific Railway. The snows of the interior are at certain seasons sufficient to stop the trains for several days at a time. The track of the Union Pacific has been closed for near a fortnight, making a great accumulation of mail matter. A good supply of snow-plows and a regular corps of winter laborers must make part of the working system of that great thoroughfare. The projected northern road from Lake Superior would, probably, be smothered for months at a time; while the proposed southern route would, for this reason, have a great advantage over the others.

Some of the Washington people, under the order to restore the curious property of candelabras, dishes and plates, bureaus, chests of drawers, &c., once belonging to the First President, have probably felt like the Parisians in 1815, when the foreigners began to reclaim the *opima spolia* of the Louvre. But there is—or should be—only one way in cases of the kind; and such curiosities should have no character of plunder attaching to them. It was lucky that Mr. LYON thought of saving them in the confusion of 1862, when they would, otherwise, have been scattered or destroyed.

The Brooklyn Bank Robbery.

The Police have been searching for the thief who succeeded in robbing the safe of the Park Savings Bank, No. 1,123 Fulton-avenue, on Saturday last, but thus far without success. Yesterday morning, the tin box, which contained the bonds, &c., was found in the stable of JAMES BOYLAN, in Adelphi-street, near Flushing-avenue, where it had evidently been deposited by the thief. It was taken by BOYLAN to the Myrtle-avenue Station-house, when it was found to contain only a book, in which were the accounts of the Park Bank with the Nassau National Bank, showing deposits of nearly $60,000, several checks for small amounts, and other articles; but the bonds had been removed by the thief. All that the rascal really made by the robbery was about $150, as the bonds, which all pertain to the city, are worthless to him, from the fact that he cannot dispose of them without the indorsement of the bank officers. The circumstances show that this was one of the boldest bank robberies on record, the thief having abstracted the property from the safe, while the cashier of the bank, wholly unconscious of danger, stood but a short distance from him. It is thought that the Police may yet secure the thief.

Fire in Beekman-street.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the rear of the third floor of building No. 29 Beekman-street, and before the flames were extinguished they had caused a damage of about $60,000. The floor where the fire originated was occupied by C. W. BAKER, manufacturer of envelopes, and T. C. BAIRD, book publisher. The loss of BAIRD was about $6,000, and that of BAKER, who had no stock in the building, will not exceed $5,000. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by EMSON & BRIDGMAN, manufacturers of charts and envelopes, whose large stock was totally consumed, and whose loss was about $30,000. The second floor was used by ROSS, BALDWIN & ROSS, whose stock of fancy calf-skins was entirely destroyed, inflicting a loss of $10,000. W. H. AMES, dealer in paper, occupied the first floor, and his stock was so damaged by water that his loss is estimated at $15,000. The building was owned by the O'Connor estate, and cannot be repaired for less than $5,000. All of these losses are probably covered by insurance, but it being Sunday all of the occupants were absent and the facts could not be ascertained, except in the case of BAIRD, who is known to be fully insured. The cause of the fire has not yet been determined.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP WESER.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen Feb. 12 and Southampton Feb. 16, reached this port yesterday. We print below letters from our correspondents in England and in Spain. Writing from London, our correspondent discusses the Liberal Parliamentary Banquet, the national programme in Parliament, the recent election trials, and the movements and speeches of the American Minister to England. From Madrid we have accounts of the carnival in the Spanish metropolis, a view of the Government programme, and a variety of interesting news.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Carnival in Madrid—The Constituent Cortes—The Government Programme—The Coming Man—Civil War—Government Reforms—American Enterprise—Mr. Hale's Receptions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1869.

The Carnival has been in full blast for the last three days, and a stranger visiting Madrid just at this time would never suppose that it brings us to the eve of events which may convert all this mummery into bloodshed and mourning. Out of the hundreds of thousands who participate in the revelry—for all classes, high and low, take their share in it—there are but few who bestow a thought on the possible results of the deliberations of that body which is to assemble to-morrow to decide upon the destinies of Spain. Even PRIM, as he rode along the Prado yesterday attended by a brilliant staff, probably suffered his thoughts to be diverted from his ambitious projects by the motley features and gay abandon of the scene.

Although the turn-out of fine equipages has not, owing to the absence of the aristocracy from the capital, been equal to that of previous years, a stranger could not fail to be struck with the display of taste and wealth which the corso has presented every afternoon between 4 and 6. There was not a family in Madrid which either owns or could afford to hire a carriage, that was not to be found in the file. In many of the most aristocratic of these equipages there was one or more masks. Where none of the family were thus costumed, the coachman and footman wore dominoes, with steeple-crowned hats, ornamented with ribbons, so as to entitle the vehicle the privilege of passing out of the ranks. Flying along on horseback, through the centre of the avenue, were to be seen maskers in every variety of fantastic attire, the female element travestied by the wild boys of the University, eliciting shouts of laughter by their equestrianism on saddle and crupper. To add to the enjoyment of the scene, the weather since the commencement of the carnival has been delicious. You can form no idea of the beauty of the afternoons in this high altitude at this season of the year. Cloudless skies, a sun genial without being oppressive, and a total absence of the chilling Northers which at other times visit us, contribute to render the scene one of the most enjoyable that can be imagined. Another distinguishing feature of it is the perfect order which is preserved from the opening to the close of the festivities. Although we are on the eve of exciting events and political passions run high, I have not heard of a single instance in which obnoxious persons have been insulted or otherwise annoyed. I saw plenty of them in their carriages on the drive, and in the license which is allowed on these occasions, it might have been expected that they would have been singled out as the butts of the popular humor, but nothing of the sort occurred. The good taste and sense of self-respect which are the dominant characteristics of the lower orders here prevent them from carrying into their amusements any feeling of ill-humor and bitterness.

As the crowd was returning from the Prado in the evening an incident occurred at the corner of the Calle Seville and Calle de Principe which is worthy of notice. The host was being carried to a dying man, and immediately on the procession making its appearance the revellers unmasked and knelt reverently, a band which happened to be on the spot striking up the Royal March, which is invariably played on such occasions. Some of the students protested against the choice of this air; but their remonstrances were unheeded. You can judge from this little episode of the true character of the Madrid population.

THE CONSTITUENT CORTES.

The one hundred and twenty Deputies whose names were attached to the manifesto of conciliation assembled yesterday evening at the Palace of the Cortes to nominate their ticket for the organization of the Chamber. The following were unanimously selected: President, DON NICOLAS MARIA RIVERO; Vice-Presidents, CANTERO, VEGA ARMIJO, VALERA (DON CRISTOVAL) and MARTOS; Secretaries, SARDOAL, LLANO Y PERSI and OLOZAGA (DON CELESTINO.)

You will see from the above that M. SALUSTIANO OLOZAGA, the prime mover in the monarchical scheme of the 19th of November, and who aimed at the Presidency of the Chambers has been cast aside, and the man whom he inveigled over from the Republican Party appointed in his place. It is true that this list is only provisional for the organization of the House, but there is very little doubt of its being ratified by the general vote. The rejection of OLOZAGA is hailed with great satisfaction by the public. He is looked upon as a man entirely without principle, though of unquestionable ability, and his occupancy of a position which is of so much importance at the present moment would have been a great danger for the country.

I happened to be at the railroad station this morning when M. OLOZAGA arrived from Paris. Gen. PRIM, MADOZ, VENANCIO GONZALEZ, the Director of the Telegraph, and one or two other officials were there to receive him. MADOZ took OLOZAGA aside and conversed with him long and earnestly, Gen. PRIM remaining apart all the while.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

It is difficult to get at the truth in regard to the course decided on by the Government, but I think I am safe in stating that the Directory scheme has been abandoned. After the Chamber is organized a formal resignation of their posts will be made by the Ministers, but they will be again provisionally appointed to conduct the affairs of the country until the new Monarch is elected. It is stated that Señor FIGUEROLA, the Minister of Finance, is very anxious to retire, and there may consequently be some slight modification in the present ministerial arrangements. As regards the three principal members of the Administration, SERRANO, PRIM and TOPETE, there will be no change. The two candidates for the throne, whose claims will be seriously discussed with the approbation of the Ministry, will be the DUC DE MONTPENSIER and DON FERNANDO of Portugal. The partisans of the former express themselves quite confident of the result, and, perhaps, with reason, for it is notorious that since the arrival of the new Deputies in Madrid large amounts of money have been drawn for on the houses here which hold deposits from the Orleans family. It is not the fortune of the DUC DE MONTPENSIER alone which is being drawn upon for his election. All the family consider they have a personal interest in it, and have subscribed largely to the fund by which it is sought to purchase his way to the throne.

It is useless for me to attempt any fresh revision of the statement which I furnished you of the probable constitution of the Chamber. The first vote will do this more accurately than I can pretend to do. I persist, however, in stating that when the vacant seats caused by the double elections are filled up and the deputies from Cuba and Porto Rico take their places, the Republicans will number at least one hundred and ten. They may also count on some gains from the wing of the Democratic Party which acts under RIBERO. Several Deputies have been elected under Democratic colors who are known to be steady in their Republican convictions.

"THE COMING MAN."

In spite of the adverse appearance of things, PRIM is said to be as firmly determined as ever to try his chance of becoming "Chief of the State." He takes every opportunity of showing himself in public, surrounded by the pomp and circumstance which are due to such a position, and quite recently he attended [illegible] accompanied by a bodyguard of cavalry. He tried hard to force officers personally attached to him into the higher grades of the army, but on this point SERRANO has remained firm, and there have consequently been several bitter altercations between them. Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS, who is a creature of SERRANO, has been very outspoken and violent of late in his denunciations of PRIM. A few days ago he took a letter to the *Politica* assailing him in unmeasured terms, and it was only after great persuasion that he was induced to waive its publication. If PRIM imagines that he will be sustained in his pretensions by the army he is greatly mistaken. The best thing he could do would be to pass over body and boots to the Republican Party, get elected as President, and then try a *coup d'état* after the fashion of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

CIVIL WAR.

If the DUC DE MONTPENSIER should succeed in bribing his way to the throne, nothing can save the country from anarchy. The Carlists have been receiving large amounts of arms, and are now thoroughly prepared for a movement. There is every reason to believe that the French Emperor will favor their plans, in the event of the selection of the Orleans Prince. There can be no question as to the fact of the Isabellists and Carlists having fused. Their programme is the Prince of Asturias for King with DON CARLOS as Regent. *L'homme propose et Dieu dispose.* DON CARLOS will have the best of this bargain. The poor little Prince is the fly which has stepped into the spider's parlor.

The Government is fully aware of the dangers which threaten it from this quarter, and each day's *Correspondencia* brings the announcement of some fresh dispatch of troops to the frontier. Within a short time there will not be less than 40,000 men concentrated there. There are few well informed people here who believe in the possible accomplishment of the plan of a democratic monarchy. Compromises of this sort have never been very successful, and in Spain they have no chance at all. Absolutism or a republic are the only alternatives which the Spanish mind will admit of.

THE MEXICAN GIRGENTI SCHEME.

Wild as this project may seem it has not been abandoned. It has been merely consigned to abeyance for the present to await the turn that events may take here.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS.

Admiral TOPETE has issued a decree reforming the organization of the infantry of marine. Out of the six independent battalions of which it is at present composed three regiments are to be formed. This will give an opportunity for the appointment of three colonels and as many lieutenant-colonels. In that fact you will find the motive of the decree.

NEW FIREARMS AND CONTRACTS.

American inventors are busy here pushing through their schemes for a share of the public contracts. Gen. BERDAN has, I believe, got his secured, through the aid of Mr. HORATIO PERRY, Secretary to the United States Legation, who has been doing a handsome thing in this line of business. Would it not be well for some one to inquire at the State Department whether such pursuits are compatible with the functions of an American diplomatist. A specimen of the Winchester repeating gun has arrived here, and will be at once submitted to the War Department for experiment. This is the weapon which was recently approved of and adopted by the Swiss Commission after a careful comparison with other muskets.

MR. HALE'S RECEPTIONS.

The Monday reunions at the house of the American Minister have been put a stop to by Lent. They have been well attended by the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Liberal Parliamentary Banquet—Justice to Ireland—Election Trials—The Ballot—The American Minister—London Charities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1869.

Ash Wednesday and Lent bring us to the eve of the great event of the English year, the meeting of the Assembled Wisdom.

LIBERAL PARLIAMENTARY BANQUET.

The great Liberal Parliamentary Banquet this week, at the Fishmongers' Hall, was a very magnificent affair in the way of dinner, lights, music, fair ladies, and all sorts of splendor, but in all other respects a miserable *fiasco*. Mr. GLADSTONE was solemn and earnest, but reticent and weak. The Master Warden had complimented him with a tender conscience as his chief gift, and it grew so very tender that he dared put forth no programme and make no promises. The rest were obliged to follow their leader's example. Mr. LOWE was all but witless, and Mr. BRIGHT was dull. Never was there an incoming Administration, flushed with victory, that had less to say for itself. The only man who seemed master of the occasion was the Chairman—head Fishmonger, in fact. He opened in great force with the first of the loyal toasts, that to Her Majesty the Queen, telling the company why she was so much beloved by the Fishmongers. "It is," he said, "because she is the model of all constitutional sovereigns, the pattern of all domestic virtues, the envy of all other countries, and the pride and glory of our own." After that it is scarcely to be wondered at if the lesser lights, Her Majesty's Ministers, paled their ineffectual fires.

I said they were dull; of course I mean comparatively. Mr. LOWE, who is immersed in Treasury retrenchments, did say that all men liked economy in the abstract, but none in the concrete, and he corruscated mildly about saving money by mending pens. Mr. BRIGHT's only memorable joke was that there might be a stranger thing done than to make him a Bishop, considering what sort of Bishops we have already, while Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, the Irish Secretary, enlivened the scene by telling an Irish story as good as new, to illustrate English ignorance of the little constitutional peculiarities of the sister island. An Englishman dining with one of the Irish Judges, when there was some disturbance in the country, innocently asked why they did not call out the *posse comitatus* and put it down." "Because," said the Judge, "our whole business in this country is to try and put down the *posse comitatus*." It has been a long up-hill business, and now they are going to let the *posse comitatus* have its own way, remove whatever don't suit it, and see if it won't get quiet at last and keep so. A dull, and, it is hoped, industrious, Parliament has no end of work cut out for it. Disestablishment, education, the ballot, the poor laws, crime, trade, emigration, government of the metropolis, telegraph, railways—these are a few of the vast and intricate subjects that are loudly demanding legislative interference.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

The first thing on the national programme is justice to Ireland, which must come now, because it cannot be safely put off any longer. The Irish are importunate and troublesome. They will not take no for an answer; hence they will get what they want, after a weary waiting. The new Lord Lieutenant, Earl SPENCER, dined with the Lord Mayor of Dublin a few days ago. At his [side] was Cardinal CULLEN. The soon-to-be disestablished Anglican Archbishop was not present. As he could not get his own consent to walk in to dinner behind, and take his seat below, a red-hatted, red-stockinged Cardinal, and listen to the speeches he must have listened to on the occasion, he wisely kept away.

The speech of Earl SPENCER was as conciliatory and hopeful as one from the Lieutenant of the Queen and Mr. GLADSTONE ought to be. The urgent want of Ireland, he thought, was manufactures. For these they had every facility—plenty of good harbors, abundant coal fields a few hours distant, fine rivers, an admirable climate and no lack of labor. All they needed was capital, and that was close at hand and ready to flow in in any desired quantity. The sole condition it required was peace and security. Religious equality, now about to be established, he hoped would give peace, and universal education secure it. There would then be no bar to the prosperity of Ireland, and all this by the simple method of Church disestablishment. In the name of all the senses, common and uncommon, why was not this plan adopted centuries ago? It would have saved all the quarrels, rebellions, bloodshed and sufferings of the past, and Mr. DISRAELI might have still been Prime Minister. All the woes of Ireland, recorded in story and song, the persecutions, massacres and horrors of ELIZABETH, CROMWELL, WILLIAM of Orange; the fiendish system of the penal laws, the conspiracies of Whiteboys, Ribbandmen, Fenians; all for the maintenance of a Church Establishment for scarcely one-tenth of the population, and now declared to be a blunder to be put aside—a nuisance to be abated! And all this it was left to Mr. GLADSTONE to discover; and he never found it out until one day he found himself out of office—and the place he wanted occupied by Mr. DISRAELI. Then, all suddenly it dawned upon him—a wonderful political inspiration. "*In hoc signo vinces.*" The Church was that day doomed, and Mr. GLADSTONE is Prime Minister—ruler of "the greatest Empire in the world."

Under the circumstances, I do not see how the Archbishop of Dublin could dine with the Lord Lieutenant and Cardinal CULLEN. It was but a day or two before that he and his doomed fellow Bishops had begged the Queen to allow them to meet in Convocation, if only to set their house in order, and try to save something from the impending destruction. They got a short, sharp, decisive "No!" from the Home Secretary; and the Queen went to visit a convent with Lady CHURCHILL.

ELECTION TRIALS—THE BALLOT.

The election trials which have filled the papers for weeks; the exposures of scenes of drunkenness, corruption and ruffianism; the naive indignation of the Judges who talk as if they had been quite ignorant of such practices, and supposed that the hustings and petty booths were as pure as their own ermine—and this is not a figure of speech, for the Judges actually wear real ermine tippets—the exposures of bribery, frauds, profligate debauchery of whole populations, and an utter despotism of "undue influence" have told very strongly in favor of the adoption of the ballot, which these simple, inexperienced people imagine would put an end to all their difficulties. Even old opponents have become enthusiastic friends of the silent snowflake system. Sir C. W. DILKE, in a speech at a recent Liberal banquet, in which he described himself as a lame duck from the recent contest, said no man could understand the question of the ballot who had not undertaken to canvass an agricultural district. Every man's answer, when asked how he intended to vote was the same—"I shall vote as master votes." "What!" said the indignant Baronet, "have you no principles?" "Noa, we's no principles; it makes no difference to us who goes to Parliament, but to keep on the right side of the Squire makes a deal of difference." And so it would if they had the ballot. As if the Squire would not know how every man voted just as well as he does now! What is wanted for the independence and purity of English politics is intelligence, honesty, manliness. As for a man concealing his principles, or his vote, sneaking to the ballot box and furtively dropping in a sealed ticket as he would an anonymous letter, voting as he would rob a hen-roost—it all seems very ridiculous.

But the ballot is now declared to be even more necessary for the manufacturing towns than for the rural districts. These brave English artisans, who got up so many monster meetings and processions in order to get the right of suffrage, (which had been wrested from them at some time and in some way I do not at this moment remember,) are now afraid to vote, when they have gained the inestimable privilege, on account of their employers, the manufacturers. So the brave artisans want the means of exercising the first right of freemen so that nobody will know how they do it. If it were not for the name of being a freeman, a man might almost as well be a slave. So as town and country voters alike plead cowardice and mortal dread of manufacturers and landlords, we shall have the ballot; and you may expect agents to be sent to America by both parties to see how it can be best managed to secure the interests of candidates and voters, the bribers and the bribed.

After all, the simple view of the case which strikes the minds of most Englishmen is this: "I am not obliged to have tenants, servants or workmen who will go to the polls and vote against my interests, and to destroy the value of the very property or business which gives them a living, and I won't. If any man on my estate, or in my factory, does not choose to vote as I do, he may also choose to find another landlord or employer. This is a free country—as free for landlord as for tenant; as free for master as for servant." And in what way, I should like to know, can you hinder a man from carrying this view of the case into practice? They will try the ballot, and it will fail, because the ballot cannot change human nature. It may be a convenient instrument enough, but here it is exalted into a principle.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Our wonderful Minister is now gone on a starring tour to Scotland, and has had a very jolly time indeed at Glasgow and Edinburgh. They talked free trade to him, and he with his never-failing amiability assured them that the Americans are a sharp, sensible, practical people, and they will be sure to adopt free trade the moment they see that it is giving this country any advantage over them! Mr. JOHNSON also told them that he had been accused of divulging with too much haste the secrets of diplomacy, when the fact was that he had signed two protocols, and in each case the first announcement of the fact was made on the day following in the London *Times*, which must have got the news from its own Foreign Office. In one case he admitted having let the cat out of the bag, the night before signing the first protocol, at the dinner at Guildhall; but he held that the worst use you could make of a bag was to keep a cat in it, and the worst use of a cat to tie him up in a bag. On the whole, if a man is in a position to make excuses for anything, I don't see that he could do it better than Mr. JOHNSON. What Earl RUSSELL will say to his version of a conversation he had with him the other day about the *Alabama*, I cannot guess. "It was all along of English red tape," Earl RUSSELL said. "Of course they knew it was all wrong, and must be stopped; but there was the slow and orderly way of doing it; and what with one delay and another, she escaped." "But why didn't you stop her afterward, in the first English port she entered?" "Oh, that's easy enough to say; but the officials were always in the same difficulty." This may be all true enough—but Earl RUSSELL may not care to have this version come out as an appendix to the volumes he has written on the subject to Mr. ADAMS. The Manchester people are reluctant to admit that they are backsliders from free trade, and the *Times* comforts them by the assurance that ignorance, and ignorance alone, can make any people wish for protection. It may be natural enough for Americans, the people of all the British colonies, the French and people of the Continent generally, to go for protection, for they are all ignorant of the first principles of political economy; but Manchester, centre of intelligence and cotton twist, ought cheerfully to starve rather than go against a single axiom of RICARDO or MILL. Better is a crust of bread on free-trade principles, than roast beef and protection therewith. If the cotton industry dies out, if the iron trade is transferred to other regions, be comforted in knowing that it is in accordance with the laws of trade, and that what is your loss is somebody's gain. This is liberty, equality, fraternity; free trade is the commercial expression of the brotherhood of man—the solidarity of the race. All this is beautiful preaching, but I am afraid that a profit of one farthing more in a pound to the capitalist, or a shilling a week higher wages to the men would have more influence. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON hit the nail square on the head. Show that free trade gives you an advantage and everybody will be eager to adopt it.

It is but justice to say that the *Times* is right—unanswerably right—right every time in its logic respecting the balance of trade. It is an utter fallacy to talk of the balance of trade against a country because it pays for a portion of its imports in gold instead of lead or iron—one being as much an export as the other. That's so. But as Mr. LINCOLN would have said: I used to know a farmer in Indiana who had a little illustration of the case on his farm. He had four daughters, smart, industrious girls, and he gave each of them a cow, a [illegible] spinning-wheel. From these they had plenty of milk, butter, cheese and warm clothing, sold off the surplus, and were very comfortable and happy. But fashions change, and one day the farmer came home and found that his daughters had sold cows, sheep, looms and spinning wheels, and with the proceeds had bought each of them a very handsome silk gown and a nice piano. As a trade, nothing could be more satisfactory. The dresses were beautiful—the music exquisite; or would be when they had spent their whole time for a few years in learning to play. The farmer was entirely convinced that his clever girls had made an excellent bargain, but he could not see how he was to get butter and cheese, flannel shirts and stockings, nor how the silk dresses and piano would pay for his little comforts at the grocery. And even Mr. MILL, great philosopher as he is, has forgotten to explain it.

LONDON CHARITIES.

More than two pages of the *Times* has been filled with a condensed statement of the statistics of London charities, distributing alms to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling; a statement which threw a *Times* leader-writer into a state of "bewilderment, incredulity, disgust and despair." Three of these sensations may vanish in time, but the last will remain. London Charities are beggary *in excelsis*. The crossing-sweeper with his broom at the next corner, is the exact type of the Honorable Secretary with his £300 a year salary, sending out his thousands of circulars, and collecting guinea subscriptions from all parts of the kingdom, to educate his own family and demoralise a few more beggars, who give him this employment. These are the vaunted charities of London—her pride and boast—and it costs one-half the money collected to get the other half, and half of that to spend it. The foundations are worse—but people do not care much for them. Seven hundred years ago some good old soul left a house and garden in the city as a perpetual maintenance for three poor women and a cat. The property is worth now £40,000 a year. Three poor women and their cat—friends of the trustees—are maintained; and the rest of the income, £39,650 per annum, is expended in salaries on the uncles, aunts, cousins, appointed as secretaries, treasurers, chaplains, visitors, &c., who see to the proper distribution of alms, catechise the old women, and stroke the cat.

Four million pounds a year cast into the slough of London poverty by 1,000 charitable societies, makes it only the broader and deeper. Can you wonder that there is "bewilderment, incredulity, disgust and despair," at the contemplation not only of this vast misery, but at the remedies which only aggravate the disease? Yet you tell me that pauperism is better managed in London than in New-York. I cannot dispute it; but if so, then *your* "bewilderment, &c.," ought to be in proportion.

MONADNOCK.

Brady's Gallery of National Personages—Suggestions as to its Preservation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of the leading City Journals have brought to the public consideration, with much force, within the past year or two, the value and importance of some effective mode to place on a secure basis for use and preservation Mr. BRADY's invaluable collection of what may be not inaptly styled national photographic portraits.

The extent and completeness of this collection are well known. It has probably no superior in the galleries of photographic art in the world; certainly none in the United States. It needs no minuteness of description from me. It is sufficient that it embraces most of the prominent men and many striking scenes of a marked stretch of time in the history of the nation—historical names before the civil war, and participators in the war, on both sides of that dire conflict.

All paintings, pictorial sketches, and we may now include photographic portraits, which float about in marked periods of a nation's history, are necessarily of an ephemeral existence and are lost, unless collected and preserved by a nation's care and forethought. In the lapse of time these will be mainly effaced from the recollection or knowledge of coming generations, and can be traced only by "counterfeit presentments" through the aid of canvas or photography. The latter opens a source of transmission of the lineaments of statesmen, heroes, publicists, poets and writers, unknown to the ancients, but precious to us and to the age in which we live. If the products of this last mode of transmission be not treasured and preserved, one generation may look in vain to antecedent times for anything like a general knowledge of the features of historical personages. For the few portraits of the men of the Revolution to which there is anything like public access, we are indebted to the fortunate circumstance that Col. TRUMBULL was not less an artist than a patriot and a member of Gen. WASHINGTON's staff, who persisted in perpetuating in canvas (then no other mode) the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the four accompanying interesting Revolutionary scenes—the "Battle Before Quebec," ("Death of Montgomery,") the "Surrender of Burgoyne," "Washington Taking Leave of the Army," and the "Surrender of Cornwallis." These four paintings embrace nearly all the Revolutionary faces, (except occasionally family portraits in the seclusion of private life,) which have been preserved beyond the period in which they figured. In the instance of the Signers of the Declaration, they have undoubtedly the merit of fidelity, since Col. TRUMBULL was in intimate association with them at the time, and most of them sat to him. This remark is less applicable to the surrender pieces, and to Gen. WASHINGTON's leave-taking; for most of the participants, it will be seen, whether American or English, *look alike*—an objection which could not exist in the use of photography, for exact art being the limner, the portrait must be true to life. But Col. TRUMBULL's efforts to multiply copies for general circulation by engravings, were attended with peculiar difficulties. The art of engraving not being sufficiently advanced in this country to produce the superior style of line engraving required by his artistic eye, he proceeded to London, and at large cost brought out the admirable series of line engravings, not, however, until long afterward known to his countrymen, beyond a few intimate friends. When brought home, finding he could not afford them at less than $50 each set, and not meeting with a ready appreciation and sale at that price, he indignantly nailed them up in boxes, and did not open them until the lapse of fifty years! Thus, perhaps, a thousand scattered engravings and the four fine paintings in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, are all that remain of the revolutionary portraits which can by possibility be open to the general public eye. But who would part at any price with these inestimable relics of revolutionary life! And yet what a combination of circumstances it required to gather and preserve (in the absence of photography) even these few to the present time!

In their notices of this subject, and the importance of preserving this great collection for future use and observation, and from the hazard of fire and the certainty of being scattered and dispersed, the Press have suggested that it be purchased by or deposited with the New-York Historical Society. Certainly to the keeping of no institution, not national in its organization, could it be more appropriately confided than to a Society which occupies an exalted place in the annals of history and letters in this country. But this collection is national in its nature, and ought to belong to the nation and be deposited where it may be open to the inspection at will of citizens of all quarters of the Republic. Hence its true position is in the Capitol at Washington, in an appropriate room, open at certain hours every day. And certainly in no place in the Union could it be more securely deposited, more easy of access, and where more ample room for its occupancy could be so easily provided.

The effect of this collection at the seat of Government upon the popular mind in all sections could not fail to be salutary. The gathering, as it were, of citizens of all quarters of the Republic, face to face, in a single gallery, would contribute to revive and perpetuate a spirit of good-will; and while it served to dissipate old prejudices, would enkindle a sacred love of country and promote a spirit of good-fellowship.

Aside from these considerations, Mr. BRADY's zeal nearly from the origin of the photographic art to the present moment, the devotion of his great establishment for years to this object, his liberal views and large expenditure, the persistent and well-directed efforts with which he has pursued the original design during all the interesting years and striking events of his times, deserve recognition and are entitled to reward.

EDWIN CROSWELL.

No. 348 LEXINGTON-AVENUE, WASHINGTON'S Birthday, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

There was a good attendance at the matinée on Saturday—the lower part of the house being filled with brilliant toilettes, and the upper part also being occupied to a comfortable extent. "L'Etoile du Nord" was the opera performed. It was rendered somewhat better than on the first occasion, but it is evident that a work of this character requires something more than the hasty preparation bestowed on an opera by DONIZETTI. The leading artists, of course, know their parts, but they have no followers. Completeness in every detail is essential to a good performance of MEYERBEER's music, especially his light music, and this cannot be secured when the chances of repeating an opera are uncertain.

The past week, considered financially, was a tame one; artistically, it gave us several Italian works, done creditably, but with no result. MEYERBEER is the rage, and his larger works only please. To-night Miss KELLOGG, our only American prima donna, makes her *rentrée* in one of her best *rôles*—*Marguerite*, in "Faust." This splendid *artiste* will undoubtedly be received with enthusiasm—as she deserves to be. It is her farewell engagement. In the Spring she goes to Europe to fulfill her numerous contracts.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. GRAU's revival of "Geneviève de Brabant" meets with general acceptance, and the piece is therefore continued on the bills. Mme. ROSE-BELL was sick last week, and was unable to appear on the night of her benefit, which had in consequence to be postponed. She is, however, announced for to-night. There will be no performance at the Theatre Français on Wednesday—the house being closed to prepare for the grand ball on Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were three concerts on Saturday evening—mostly of a semi-private or personal character. At Steinway Hall Mrs. ANNA PAYNE gave her fourth annual concert. The lady is well known in musical circles, and is a concert singer of more than average ability. She was assisted by Mr. LEGGATT, a gentleman who possesses a good voice and a bad, close method; by Mrs. CRUGER and by Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the pianist, who played brilliantly. At Irving Hall the concert was for the benefit of the Spanish Episcopal Church of Santiago. A very fashionable audience was present, attracted not only by the occasion, but by the artists who interpreted the programme. Mme. D'ANGRI has seldom been heard to better advantage. She was ably supported by Mmes. MUSGRAVE, MIXSELL and Miss ARMSTRONG; also by Signor BOY—who has a voice worthy of being transplanted to the opera—Mr. G. F. HALL, and others. The programme was mainly vocal, and familiar at that. It was rendered with animation. At this concert, and at the one to which we shall now refer, Mlle. JOSEFINA FILOMENO appeared. The *soirée musicale* of Signora ELENA LANARI was given at Chickering's Rooms, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street. We have had occasion heretofore to speak of the lady. She has a cultivated voice, a pure Italian style, and an intelligent knowledge of the difficult art of phrasing. As a concert singer she has but few superiors. Signor RONCONI assisted; also, Signor LAFUENTE—a pianist of much power, but of no originality—all his pieces being modeled after GOTTSCHALK. Mlle. FILOMENO played a piece by GOTTSCHALK, "Murmures Æoliens," and, at Irving Hall, another piece by the same composer from "I Lombardi." She is a careful and neat *artiste*, with a temperament that is clearly musical, but she seems to be divided between two instruments, the piano and the violin, and we think she excels on the latter. The fantasie caprice of VIEUXTEMPS has rarely been given more daintily than it was by this lady on Saturday night. Her nature seemed to express itself more freely with the bow than on the finger-board. She is certainly a young lady of marked promise.

Both the Sunday concerts were well attended last evening. At Irving Hall the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union introduced several new numbers, and Mr. LEVY, the great cornet player, executed an air and variations by DE BERIOT, and subsequently a melody by SCHUBERT, in a way that was absolutely faultless. Mrs. ARNOLD, a lady pianist, made a successful *début*, and Mr. ARNOLD played a violin solo effectively. At Steinway Hall there was a fine selection of orchestral music. The soloists were Mme. GUERRETTI (soprano) and Mr. AUGUST ARNOLD, (piano.) The lady is widely and favorably known as a member of Mr. GRAU's troupe; the gentleman is from Berlin, and new to the community. He played the concerto in G minor by MENDELSSOHN, and the Polonaise in A flat by CHOPIN—*morceaux* which, at all events, are sufficiently known. Mr. ARNOLD's touch is good, his execution clean and distinct, and his power more than ordinarily great, without being noisy. Of the many new pianists who have appealed to the public this season, Mr. ARNOLD is, we think, the best,—and a long way the best.

Theatrical.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Romeo and Juliet" is of course the only wear at this establishment. There is nothing whatever to announce, except that the attendance is always great; that there is a *matinee* on Saturday, and that Mr. EDWIN ADAMS plays in the evening of that day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"Much Ado About Nothing," with its beautiful *mise en scene* and costumes, will shortly be withdrawn. Mr. ROBERTSON's new play of "School" is already in active preparation, and will be brought out as soon as possible. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing SHAKESPEARE's great comedy. The chance may not soon occur again, for after all it seems that the "divine Williams" does not pay.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Some changes have occurred at Booth's Theatre. Mr. MARK SMITH, we hear, has resigned his position of stage manager, although he still remains a member of the company, and Mr. FRANK LAWLOR has fulfilled for the past week the part of *Tybalt*, in place of its previous representative, whose notorious predisposition to "indisposition" might have excused engagement in the first place. There was once a manager who used to append to all his advertisements for actors with this significant line: "No talented drunkards need apply."

Miss BLANCHE GREY has been received in "Ixion" and "Kenilworth" at the Washington theatre with all her former favor. On Friday night there was an alarm of fire at this theatre, (the National,) which caused intense excitement, some people being terribly crushed. Nothing serious happened, however, and there was no foundation for the alarm.

The dramatic season at Fisk's Opera House will scarcely begin before the 1st of April. Mr. TAYLEURE, who has been some time in Paris on business connected with his proposed programme, is to start on his returning voyage to-morrow, the 27th. Shakespearean spectacle, as we have already announced, is to be the opening attraction. "The Tempest" will be produced with such splendid accessories as Mr. TAYLEURE has been able to purchase in London and Paris. It is asserted that SARDOU's new historical drama, which has not yet been done in France, has been purchased for the new Opera House by Mr. TAYLEURE, and will constitute the second programme of the new season.

Cheap amusements yield rich profits, we should judge. The most popular god of the variety business, the elaborate Mr. TONY PASTOR, has recently become a landed proprietor to the extent of a brown-stone "mansion" worth $17,000. The Bowery boys contributed this amount to Mr. PASTOR's account in twenty-five-cent currency change.

CHANFRAU, the comedian, is in Texas. LOTTA appears at the Boston Theatre on the 15th of March. LUCILLE WESTERN and her sister's husband (J. A. HERNE) are starring together in Virginia City. HERNANDEZ, an actor, who attempted to murder his wife in Omaha, has been sent to prison for fourteen years.

Missouri State Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have observed the old bonds of the State of Missouri (issued before the Legal-Tender act) are payable by their terms in "*gold and silver.*" Since the United States Supreme Court has decided that such contracts cannot be *paid in* "*greenbacks*," are not the holders of such bonds justified in expecting that great State to sustain its credit by making its future payments of interest and principal of such bonds in "gold and silver," according to the terms of the contract?

P. S.

We reply to our correspondent that a State cannot be sued in the United States Courts, but the Railway Companies that indorsed and negotiated these Bonds might be, after they mature in 1872 to 1877, if Specie payments should not then have been resumed, or the State should refuse to abide the letter of the contract, which we hope Missouri will then be too rich and prosperous (to say nothing of the legal question) to do.—[ED. TIMES.

The Catholic Troubles in Auburn—Card from Father O'Flaherty.

The Auburn *News* of yesterday publishes a long card from Rev. THOMAS O'FLAHERTY, who was removed from the pastorship of the Church of the Holy Family in that city, by the Catholic Bishop. After thanking his congregation and the American people of the city for their kindness, Mr. O'FLAHERTY says:

There are three questions at issue.

First—Has Bishop McQUADE a right to force a priest on the congregation of the Holy Family against their will, so universally expressed last Sunday? I maintain he has no such right, especially as this priest is well known to the people, and was removed from here before by an order from the Holy See, directed to Bishop TIMON. Yet, I do now, as I did last Sunday, advise the congregation to receive him for peace sake, and wait for the Providence of God to rectify matters.

Second—Has Bishop McQUAID a right to remove me from my position as Dean and Pastor of the Church of the Holy Family without canonical cause—without sufficient reason? I maintain he has no such right. He has not given any cause whatever, or any reason for such course of action. I claim to be still Pastor of the Church of the Holy Family, although not exercising jurisdiction.

Third—Has Bishop McQUAID a right to suspend me from the "exercise of the ministry," because forsooth I will not accept another parish from him. I maintain he has no such right. I subjoin his letter to me:

Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty:

REVEREND SIR: As you have refused to go to the mission to which I appointed you, and have made known to the public through the newspapers your determination not to leave Auburn, I hereby suspend you from the exercise of the ministry.

BERNARD, Bishop of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1869.

This letter will tell for itself. Because I did not, at three days' notice, hurry on to another mission or parish, and leave my parochial affairs and business matters unsettled, I must be suspended from the exercise of the ministry.

I claim no immunity for my age, long services, and position in the American Church, but I will say wherever the statement is read, rational and reflecting people will be able to judge of the conduct of Bishop McQUAID. He has precipitated this thing for the purpose of inflicting penalties, knowing well that my business and parochial affairs would not permit me to leave at such short notice. I published my card in the newspapers, only in reply to his letter and telegraph, appointing another in my place, and published in the newspapers previous to anything from me. I could not, possibly, under the circumstances in which I found myself, hurry out of my parish immediately to obey the unjust and arbitrary orders of Bishop McQUAID. I now tell him, that his "fulminations" of suspension and threatened excommunication have no terrors for me. They are entirely uncalled for, they are unlawful and unjust, and, therefore, null and void. I am an American citizen protected by American laws, and I will live here in Auburn until the decision on my appeal and that of my congregation shall be obtained. I will at the same time give all rational and just obedience to the Bishop. I will not exercise jurisdiction, pending appeal, but until the final appeal is decided, I will regard myself as Pastor of the Church of the Holy Family. * * *

Again, I thank the American people of Auburn, for their kind sympathies and fearless protection. It is a bright spot of my life which shall always be remembered with heartfelt gratitude.

THOMAS O'FLAHERTY.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. M. STANTON is suffering under a severe bronchitis, but is otherwise in good health. With the return of warm weather he expects to be restored to his usual strength.

Mr. GEORGE G. VALENTINE, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Northboro', died somewhat suddenly in that place on Wednesday last. He has long filled some of the prominent offices in Northboro', and was universally respected as a good citizen and an honest, upright man. As a mark of respect, the stores and places of business in that town were closed during his funeral.

Gen. LEE was invited to attend the supper given by the Literary Association of Alexandria on the 22d of February, but declined to be present.

List of Americans registered at the banking-house of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Feb. 11, 1869: Philadelphia—Mrs. L. E. Fetterman, Henry Marsen, F. Nagel, Dr. and Mrs. Fuller, Benj. Orne, Miss Emily Cushman, Mrs. Anna E. Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bullock, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Louis Belrose, Jr., Richard Cowan, Charles E. Johnson. New-York—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clarke, Ed. Bayliss, F. C. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Knowlton, Henry J. Weber. San Francisco—Edward B. Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sather. Cincinnati—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Bowler, Geo. Williamson. West Chester, Penn.—Dr. J. E. Leonard. New-Orleans—Miss N. Grasttano, Le Compte Sabatelli. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hollins, Miss Hollins. Bradford—R. S. Butterfield. Frankfort-on-the-Main—Mr. Murphy, United States Consul.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Feb. 11, 1869: H. H. Moore, San Francisco; Russell Forsyth, Matt. Ellis, New-York; Drake Whitney, Niagara Falls; E. Bement, Staten Island; L. W. Carryl, New-York; R. Klemerschneider, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. W. Chauncey Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Knowlton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gilbert, Miss Addie Gilbert, Boston; Alden J. Adams, New-York; D. B. Strong, Pennsylvania; Mrs. G. J. Tucker, Paul F. C. Tucker, G. Rossignoli, New-York; E. M. Ferguson, Pittsburg; George H. Howard and family, San Francisco; Frank H. Smith, Boston; Rhinaldo M. Waters, New-York; Jacob Resor and son, Frank Resor, Cincinnati; Mrs. E. L. Moore, San Francisco; Cyrus W. Field, New-York; R. S. Howland, New-Bedford; Chas. H. Bowker, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, New-York; R. J. Stearns, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Wilson, Miss Eliza K. Wilson, Wm. K. Wilson, Brooklyn; A. M. Bailey, New-York; Mrs. I. Latimer Tompkins, Miss Tompkins, Baltimore; Mrs. Schliecker, Washington; Geo. C. Taylor, New-York; J. Q. A. Warren, Boston; Parke Godwin and family, William Porter, U. S. Consul, Tripoli; I. I. Town, Erie, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Dewey, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—A sale of real estate, situated at Forest Grove, on the old "Boston road," opposite First-street, Morrisania, will take place to-morrow noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Broadway. The property is advantageously situated, within easy reach of the City.

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Section Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 27 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA FOOD cures dyspepsia, constipation, phthisis, cough, asthma and nervousness. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25. No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all chemists.—*Advertisement.*

[illegible] WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 536 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Colgate & Co.'s LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 53 John-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Brokaw Brothers' Great Clothing Emporium; gents and boys; wholesale and retail. Opposite Cooper Institute.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

RANDOL—GUION.—At Brownsville, Texas, on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1869, by Rev. Jn. Porter, Col. A. M. RANDOL, U. S. A., to LIZZIE B., daughter of Rev. Elijah Guion, U. S. A.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, MARY R. ADAMS, relict of the late Francis Adams, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons, Wm. Newton Adams, James R. Goddard, Gardiner Greene and Arthur M. Beardsley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

☞ Alexandria, Va., and Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

BRUCE.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, WILLIAM WALLACE, son of Robert M. Bruce, in his 20th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Robert Bruce, No. 122 East 26th-st., without further invitation.

BALDWIN.—At London, England, on Friday, Feb. 5, 1869, Mr. EDMUND BALDWIN, for many years a resident in this City.

BETTS.—In Newbern, N. C., on Thursday, Feb. 25, J. SIDNEY BETTS, Jr., in the 26th year of his age, eldest son of Jno. S. and Fanny B. Betts, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 105 East 30th-st., on Monday, March 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

COLES.—Suddenly, on Sabbath evening, Feb. 28, HARVEY L., son of Sarah G. and Kate E. Coles, in the 6th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

DOUBLEDAY.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, MATILDA ALLEN, youngest daughter of Ulysses and Mary Doubleday, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., near Grove, to-day at 4½ P. M., without further notice.

DOANE.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, GEORGE GORDON, second son of A. Sidney and Agnes C. Doane.

EDGAR.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, THOMAS, eldest son of James M. Edgar, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his father's residence, No. [illegible] West 19th-st., this day, (Monday,) March 1, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

GAYLER.—On Friday, Feb. 26, ANNA, widow of the late Charles J. Gayler.

Funeral services at Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 1, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LEAKE.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, ANNA W., wife of the late Charles T. Leake, of New-York, and daughter of the late Dr. Samuel White, of Hudson.

Funeral from the Episcopal Church, New-York, on Tuesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. Trains leave 30th-st. at 9 o'clock, on returning leave Hudson at 6 P. M.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

MAGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock P. M., ARTHUR H. MAGILL, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. [illegible] Dean-st., on Tuesday, March 2, at 3 o'clock.

MONTEITH.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, after a long illness, from disease contracted in South Carolina, WILLIAM MONTEITH, late Colonel of the 28th Massachusetts Regiment, aged 41 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] West 34th-st., on Tuesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock.

PRENTISS.—In New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 27, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Prentiss, EVALINA PIERCE, youngest child of the late William Prentiss.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from No. 1 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

PRICE.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, ELIZABETH HALLENBECK, wife of Wm. T. Price.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 1 P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 27, WALTER JARVIS, son of HENRY J. and JULIETTE RAYMOND, in the 13th year of his age.

RANDOLPH.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 27, after a severe illness, JOSEPHINE, only child of Wilson G. H. and Mary A. Randolph, and grand-daughter of H. A. Royce and Peter F. Randolph, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 329 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, March 2, at 1 P. M.

SINCLAIR.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 26, of membraneous croup, IDA M., infant daughter of Carrie A. and William Sinclair, Jr., aged 9 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] East 34th-st., on Monday next, March 1, at 11 o'clock.

ST. JOHN.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, DEBORAH, relict of the late Horatio W. St. John, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, No. [illegible] 4th-av., on Tuesday, March 2, at 12½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

STOUT.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, ANDREW VARICK, only son of Theodore B. and Susie M. Stout, aged 7 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

[OFFICIAL—No. 228.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of West Houston-street, Feb. 26, aged about forty years, medium built, brown hair, sandy whiskers. Dressed as follows: White muslin shirt and red undershirt, black sack coat, black vest, two pair black pants, heavy boots. Found on the person the following articles: Pocket-handkerchief, comb and key. Body removed to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Deputy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

The pernicious effects of mercury on the human system have produced an earnest desire among the more enlightened and conscientious members of the medical profession to find some substitute for that deleterious mineral. Dr. Richard Reece, a celebrated London physician, and author of the *Dictionary of Popular Medicines*, declares that the vegetable kingdom can furnish remedies for every case in which mercury or calomel can possibly be useful. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has [illegible] composed a medicine of purely vegetable ingredients, which is proved by experience to have all the good effects of calomel, and none of the mischievous qualities. This invaluable medicine is comprised in SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, which are found to be a never-failing remedy for all diseases of the liver and every other disorder for which calomel is usually prescribed by Allopath physicians. These Pills are prepared only by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 2. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Sold, also, wholesale and retail, by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FINE GOLD WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Look at the prices.

Fine Gold American Levers, $70.

Fine Gold English Levers, $80.

And all other styles at equally low prices.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Six to Fifty Dollars a Set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—Medical Department of Columbia College.—The Sixty-second Annual Commencement of this institution will be held at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. An address will be delivered by JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq. The public and profession are respectfully invited to attend. JAMES W. McLANE, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier, No. 12.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1851 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 452 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
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BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1869.

THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTING, prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next.

For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for the payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 18, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchange can be made.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against the Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated Troy, Dec. 21, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRE. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy."

OFFICE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 22 UNION-SQUARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscription book for the capital stock of this bank is now open, and will remain open for the balance of subscriptions until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, until 3 o'clock P. M. Those who have already subscribed now have the privilege to increase their subscription, and those who wish to subscribe for the stock of this bank will please take notice that the books will positively be closed on the day above named.

By order of the Board.

M. FRIEDMAN, Cashier.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 2, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE VALE COAL CO., No. 110 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 12, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE-VALE COAL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock from the earnings of the Company, for the year 1868, payable at the office of the Company, on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from Feb. 20 to March 2. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1869.

THE BOND TRANSFER AND VOTING Register of all classes of this Company will close at 3 P. M. of MONDAY, March 1 proximo, and reopen at 10 A. M. of THURSDAY, March 18.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 328 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordsville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1869.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE Income Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company due 1st March next, will be paid on and after said date by the St. Nicholas National Bank. B. E. SMITH, President.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115	116	5-20 Coupon, '67	112	112¼
Coupon, 1881	116	116½	5-20 Coupon, '68	112½	113
5-20 Regis., 1862	112	112½	10-40 Regist'd	102⅝	103⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	116	116½	10-40 Coupon	110⅝	110⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	112	115	Gold	131⅛	131¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	116	116½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	102	102½
Jan. and July	112¼	112¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 and 146 BROADWAY.

Twenty-sixth general statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1869:

(FOR DETAILED STATEMENT SEE ANNUAL REPORT.)

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1868		$22,662,403 14
Receipts during the year		13,129,551 66
Total		$35,791,955 20
Disbursements during the year		4,466,655 20
Net assets, Jan. 31, 1869		$31,325,300 00
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash	$1,382,859 62	
Bonds and mortgages	21,456,267 42	
United States and New-York State Stocks, cost	5,006,103 75	
Real Estate	951,307 69	
Due from agents	30,332 21	$28,826,869 69
ADD:		
Deferred premiums, (semi-annual and quarterly)	$1,330,679 95	
Premiums principally for policies issued in December and January, in course of transmission	388,509 07	
Interest due and unpaid	6,614 65	
Interest accrued but not due on stocks and bonds and mortgages	245,670 00	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	580,629 31	2,570,706 66
Gross assets Jan. 31, 1869		$31,394,568 76
THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:		
Net reserve, Company's table, 4 per cent.	$28,733,511 02	
Surplus	2,660,057 74	$31,394,568 76
Amount of new insurance for the year	$63,442,225	
Number of policies	17,384	
Total number of policies in force Jan. 31, 1869	62,420	
Amount insured thereby	$204,382,585	

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
HON. J. V. L. PRUYN,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
MARTIN BATES,	HON. W. E. DODGE,
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D.	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	WM. K. VERMILYE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	ALONZO CHILD,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	RICH'D A. McCURDY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
RICHARD PATRICK,	J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	JAMES C. HOLDEN,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,	HUGH N. CAMP,
EZRA WHEELER,	HERMAN C. VAN POST.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
L. C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders, held the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to each stockholder, as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and who shall severally elect to receive the same, 10,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company at once whether they elect to take the new stock.

THE HARLEM BANK,
CAPITAL $500,000.

Will open for business about the 1st of March next at their new Banking-room, near corner of 3d-av. and 124th-st.

DIRECTORS:

ADDISON SMITH,	S. J. HARRIOT,
R. G. ROLSTON,	CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
J. H. BATES,	J. S. COLBY, M. D.,
SAMUEL A. NOLEN,	WM. E. ASTEN,
J. SPEARS,	R. F. RAYNOR.

ADDISON SMITH, President.
ISAAC ANDERSON, Cashier.

Subscription books for the stock are now open at the office of Addison Smith, Esq., No. 1,980 3d-av.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 182 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 10 P. M.

MARCH 1, 1869. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEPRECIATED BONDS.—THOSE wishing to sell at less than Fifty Per Cent. State, County, City, Town, or Railroad Bonds, please address, with full description and price, Post Office Box No. 2,086. J. VOSBURGH.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILroad.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds due March 1, 1869, will be paid at the Market National Bank, corner of Pearl and Beekman sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,140 Broadway, between 25th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. on all sums. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from MARCH 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,334,736 52.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. B. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 7 AND 9 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from the 1st of March. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE NOW WILL draw interest from March 1, interest six per cent., free from tax. National Savings Bank, Broadway, corner of 33d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-FOUR LOTS
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
11TH-AV., 73D AND 74TH STS.,
NEAR THE NEW RIVERSIDE PARK
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the New-York Orphan Asylum:

THIRTY-NINE LOTS AND GORES,

Comprising almost the entire block bounded by The Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., 73d and 74th sts.;

FIFTEEN LOTS AND GORES,

Comprising the entire front on north side of 74th-st., between the Grand Boulevard and 11th-av.

This property is high, on grade, soil good and free from rock, now cultivated as a garden.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, with privilege of paying at any time, on giving three months' previous notice.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS.
THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
9th and 10th avs., 65th and 66th sts.,
and only 800 feet distant from the
CENTRAL PARK,
Will be sold at auction,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
under the direction of
MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, which said restrictions will also cover the block north of it, thus securing this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.: 10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 6th May; balance, 70 per cent., may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 6th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT, and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 21ST-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Schureman Halsted, deceased:

THE PLOT OF LAND,

together with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by the late owner in the most substantial manner for business purposes, with private stable attached. It is now fitted as a hotel, with the modern improvements and conveniences, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Arnold & Constable's new store, of that of Lord & Taylor, the Fifth-avenue, St. Germain, St. James and Albemarle Hotels, Hoffman and Gilsey Houses. Lot 44.2 feet on Broadway, 42 feet on the rear, 82 feet on 21st-st., and 86.4 feet on the southerly line.

EAST 21ST-ST.—The plot of land situate on the south side of East 21st-st., adjoining the last described property, on the rear, being 42 feet in width by 82 feet in depth. The stables on the lot are not sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE leasehold premises No. 12 Washington-square, near 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Catharine A. Duncan, deceased:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The first-class three-story brick dwelling-house and lease of lot situated on the north side of Washington-square, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, for 21 years from the 1st May, 1862, at the annual ground rent of $475, taxes and assessments. The lease contains the usual covenants for renewals, and the restrictions against nuisances as are contained in the leases granted by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and also the further restriction that all buildings erected on the lot are to be set back 12 feet from the line of Waverley-place, and to be of brick or stone; privilege to erect stable on rear of the lot.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 245 EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST BROADWAY.—The three-story brick house and lease of lot, situate on the south side of East Broadway, between Clinton and Montgomery sts., and known as No. 245. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, fourteen years to run from Aug. 1, 1868, at an annual ground rent of $200, taxes and assessments; contains covenants for renewals. The house is about 45 feet deep, has modern improvements and in good order; lot 23.7x117.6, or half block.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

S. C. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.—S. C. GRIFFIN will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, the valuable farm lately occupied by Richard Calrow, situated partly in the town of New-Rochelle, and partly in Mamaroneck, near the New-Haven Railroad and the Westchester Boulevard, containing about fifty-seven acres, together with one large and one small dwelling-house, barns, carriage-house and outbuildings, all in good order; terms easy; conveyances will meet the 7 and 9 A. M. trains from 27th-st. For particulars apply to L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 110 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

- 51 cast-iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
- 136 cast-iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
- 400 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounders.
- 60 artillery carriages, various.
- 610 sets artillery wheel harness, for 2 horses.
- 4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
- 10,226 carbines and rifles, various.
- 14,411 sabres and swords, various.
- 132,000 cartridge boxes, various.
- 15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
- 1,000 artillery saddles, various.
- 28,100 curb bridles, various.
- 10,000 watering bridles, various.
- 15,000 halters, various.
- 14,480 leather traces, various.
- 401,986 pounds of cannon powder.
- 528,480 pounds of mortar powder.
- 777,680 pounds of musket powder.
- 12,260 pounds of rifle powder.
- 159,940 pounds of damaged powder.
- 40,524,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
- Wrought and cast-iron scrap, &c., &c.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold, can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner Houston and Greene sts., New-York, or upon application at this arsenal. F. D. CALLENDER, Lieut.-Col. of Ord., and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. Com.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:

- 25 Cast Iron Cannon.
- 18,304 Solid Shot, (round.)
- 2,529 Stands of Grape and Canister.
- 2,427 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, &c.
- 3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. .54 and .58, repaired, rusty, &c.
- 4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
- 4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, &c.
- 3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. .69, rusty, &c.
- 2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired and rusty.
- 4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements, (old.)
- 23,122 Pounds of Cannon, Musket and Rifle Powder.
- 120,000 Pistol Cartridges, (Lefaucheux & Wesson's.)
- 1,200,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
- 6,283 Musket Bayonets.
- 130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.
- A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
- A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, &c.
- A lot of Packing Boxes, &c.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale. Terms, Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Feb. 24, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprise some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

- 28 Iron cannon, various calibres.
- 1,100 Field carriages and limbers.
- 180 Sets of artillery harness.
- 20,000 Pounds shot and shell.
- 45,000 Sets of infantry accoutrements.
- 2,300 McClellan saddles.
- 750 Artillery saddles.
- 4,000 Halters.
- 2,000 Saddle blankets.
- 4,000 Watering bridles.
- 4,000 Cavalry curb bridles.
- 2,300 Artillery traces and harness.

Persons wishing catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Col. S. Crispin, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or upon application at this Arsenal. T. J. RODMAN, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Jan. 25, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE

AT AUCTION.
JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND
CONTAINING ABOUT

181 LOTS,

ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

The demand for semi-rural residences must be considered not only a prominent characteristic of the present activity in real estate, but is also evidence that the increasing population of the City of New-York will make its suburbs indispensable auxiliaries. It is not doubted that part of Westchester County embraced by the contemplated sale, will become a part of the great and growing City of New-York.

The lower portion of the county is attracting great attention as a suburban location, with the positive value of a City property, being considered as much a portion of New-York City as that property above the line of Harlem, within the City limits. And being at this time more accessible, is already rapidly improving with the erection of those neat and elegant cottages that are so chaste in adorning a landscape, and in which the comfort of a family is secured at such a great saving as compared even with the uncomfortable limits of a floor in a City dwelling. The great feature of Westchester County at present in this connection, viewed from a city stand-point, is the

Central-avenue,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery.

It commences on the northerly side of Harlem River, directly opposite the termination of the 7th-av. Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., and is connected with this City by the Central Bridge, which spans the river at that point. The Commissioners of Central Park, when this tract shall be placed under their control, will lay out several "new drives" and avenues, and connect them by bridges with the boulevards on New-York side.

The probable consolidation of this part of Westchester County with New-York City, the popularity of Central-av. as a drive, the proximity of the Harlem and 3d-av. cars, and the proposed underground railroad, make it at once desirable for building purposes or for investment. The location of this property is superb, and a fine view of Central-av. is presented from all parts. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer.

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Esq., Referee:

The three valuable lots of land, with the improvements, known as Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Duane-st., south side, commencing 150 feet 1 inch west from Broadway. Particulars at the office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, MONDAY, MARCH 1, At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, will be sold under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee:

No. 109 Mott-st., east side, between Canal and Hester sts.—The valuable lot of land, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

ALSO, No. 103—The valuable lot of land adjoining the above, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

DELANCEY-ST.—No. 118, commencing at the corner of Essex-st., the lot of land, with the five-story brick building and store.

ALSO, No. 116 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building with store.

ALSO, No. 120 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building.

ESSEX-ST.—No. 98½, adjoining the Delancey-st. property, on the rear of lot, the three-story and brick basement building.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 100, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 102, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 104, adjoining the above, with two-story brick dwelling with attic and basement.

SECOND-AV.—Commencing at the southwest corner of 13th-st., the valuable lots of land known as Nos. 201, 199 and 197, each with four-story brick dwellings and basement.

ALSO, 109TH-ST.—Four lots of land north side 109th-st., distant 300 feet east from 11th-av.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Particulars at the office.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF
CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS,
splendidly situated near
PROSPECT PARK, WEST SIDE,
BY
JOHNSON & MILLER,
on TUESDAY, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
THE LOTS ARE FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
FOR MAGNIFICENT VIEWS THEY ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE PROPERTY IS TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

We call particular attention to the fact that we have received positive directions from the owners to sell the above desirable property absolutely. Every lot offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE EFFECTS OF
THE LATE MR. E. LEUTZE,
COMPRISING

BOOKS, PAINTINGS, ETCHINGS, DRAWINGS, antique furniture, guns, swords, costumes, &c. Also a fine collection of paintings, contributed by the Artists' Mutual Aid Society for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze, and painted expressly for this sale, embracing the following artists: Hays, White, William Hart, Brown, Guy, Cropsey, Darley, J. M. Hart, Stone, De Haas, White, Beard, Irving, Colman, Whittredge, Gray, Lambdin, Ward, McEntee, and also other paintings contributed to this sale for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze by Huntington, Durand, Eastman Johnson, Kensett, Lang, Casilear, Baker, Gifford, Falconer, Homer, Rothermel, Tait, Bispham, Terry, Ehninger, &c. The whole to be sold at auction without reserve, at the CLINTON HALL BOOK SALESROOMS AND ART GALLERIES on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 4 and 5, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New-York. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition day and evening.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE. TWO VALUABLE HOUSES, NOS. 33 AND 35 EAST 73D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Nos. 33 and 35 East 73d-st., north side, between 3d and 4th avs., two first-class three-story, basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick front dwellings, each 17x42.6, lots 100. Houses contain 11 rooms, marble mantels and all modern improvements. They have stone stoops and basements. French windows, &c. Neighborhood good, ground high; only two blocks from Central Park; surrounded by first-class improvements. Terms easy. Maps at No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 1, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:

2,500 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
680 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig Antagonist, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 10 East River:
4,461 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,987 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark Amalia from Palermo.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY THE BEST CITY MAKERS. R. SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 University-place, between 13th and 14th sts., elegant household furniture, Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rosewood and black walnut suites, cabinet bedstead, console table, elegant parlor suites, bookcases, etageres, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

FINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS to be sold TUESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, by R. SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—J. BOGART—BILLIARD room No. 408 Grand-st., March 2, 11 o'clock. Six billiard tables, Phelan's and Winant's make, all complete and in good order; all fixtures in the place. Sold on account of Temperance Society leasing the rooms.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF several writs of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, in the room at the vestibule of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of Martin Kraft, which he had on the 1st day of May, 1867, or has had at any time subsequent thereto, in and to the lot of ground in the City and County of New-York, known by street number 241 East Houston-st., said lot being 25 feet and 77-100 of a foot in width front and rear by 100 feet deep each side, with the privilege of the use of the rear of the two lots numbered 133 and 135 Second-st. adjoining the rears of the first-mentioned lot, being a leasehold interest, evidenced by a lease made James H. Phelps to said Martin Kraft at one thousand dollars per year, payable monthly in advance, which said lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,014 of Conveyances, page 593, with the improvements thereon. Dated Jan. 28, 1869.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
D. M. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 4 Wall-st.
ja28-lawtsM*

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7 o'clock, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a select and choice collection of miscellaneous literature, best editions of standard works—many in fine bindings. Also a valuable assortment of LAW BOOKS. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STORE PROPERTY ON PEARL, BRIDGE, SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SOUTH WILLIAM-ST.—The valuable four-story and basement brick store and lot No. 19 South William-st., running through to Nos. 49 and 51 Stone-st. Lot 18.4 feet on South William-st., 23.7 feet on Stone-st., by 68.11 feet in depth. Possession May 1, 1869.

PEARL AND BRIDGE STS.—The four-story brick store No. 45 Pearl-st., and No. 32 Bridge-st., near Broad-st., running through from street to street, store covering the entire lots, being 24 feet on Pearl-st., 27 on Bridge-st., 59 feet 9 inches on the westerly side, and 53 feet 6 inches on the easterly side.

SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE STS.—The four-story brick store and lot of ground No. 27 South William, and No. 21 Stone-st., near Broad-st., running through from street to street, store covering the entire lot, and being 19 feet on Stone-st., 17 feet 2 inches on South William-st., 56 feet on the easterly side, by 54 feet 6 inches on the westerly side. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON IRVING-PLACE, BEACH, WATER AND EAST 18TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Daniel D. Lord, executor:

IRVING-PLACE.—The two four-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, Nos. 68 and 70 Irving-place, east side, near 18th-st.; houses each 20x50 feet, with modern improvements. Lots each 20x103.3 feet.

EAST 18TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 128 East 18th-st., north side, near Irving-place; house 25x58 feet; lot 25x103.3.

BEACH-ST.—The three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 26 Beach-st., south side, opposite Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot; house 27x50 feet; lot 27x100 feet.

WATER-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 164 Water-st., westerly side, between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip; store 17.10x74 feet; party-wall south side; lot 17.10x80.3 feet. Possession of all the above May 1, 1869.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at seven per cent.

Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 50 WALL-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of Geo. Griswold, deceased:

WALL-ST.—The handsome three-story granite building and lot of ground No. 50 Wall-st., on the northerly side, 25 feet 5½ inches easterly from William-st. Lot 40 feet 2 inches front, 46 feet 4 inches rear, by 113 feet 0 inches in depth. Building covers entire lot, is substantially built, and well calculated for offices, for which purpose it is now rented.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (For account of whom it may concern,)

80 bonds, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad, $500 each.
80 shares Guardian Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
25 shares Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
30 shares Adams Express Company, par $100.
24 shares Wells, Fargo & Company Express, par $100.
111 shares Continental Screw Company, par $100.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, SITUATED ON 28TH, 38TH, 57TH, 75TH AND 76TH STS., AVENUE A AND 2D-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the undersigned, executors of Robert Orr, deceased:

28TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situated on the south side of 28th-st., 145 feet 10 inches west of 7th-av., and known as No. 220, (old No. 128.)

2D-AV.—Two four-story brick stores and dwellings, situated on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 38th-st., known as Nos. 657 and 659 2d-av.

EAST 38TH-ST.—Three three-story brick houses and lots on south side of 38th-st., adjoining the last-described premises on the rear, and known as Nos. 238, 240 and 242 East 38th-st., (old Nos. 160, 162, 164.)

76TH-ST.—Four lots on north side of 76th-st., commencing 125 feet east of 1st-av. On two of the lots are two-story frame dwellings.

76TH-ST.—Seven lots north side of 76th-st., commencing 200 feet west of Avenue A. On two of the lots are two-story frame dwellings.

76TH-ST.—Four lots, with two-story frame dwelling, situated on the north side of 76th-st., 125 feet east of Avenue A.

76TH-ST.—One lot south side of 76th-st., 225 feet west of Avenue A.

75TH-ST.—Five lots north side of 75th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

75TH-ST.—Three lots north side of 75th-st., 145 feet east of Avenue A.

AVENUE A.—One lot west side Avenue A, 51 feet 1 inch north of 75th-st.

AVENUE A.—Three lots southeast corner of Avenue A and 76th-st.

ALSO,

57TH-ST.—Four lots northeast corner of 57th-st. and 11th-av. 57th-st. is 100 feet wide, Belgian pavement, curbed and guttered; walks flagged one course.

P. W. TURNEY,
ELIZABETH ORR,
JOSEPH ORR.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SONS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CHOICE LOTS ON 8TH-AV., NEW-AV., 109TH, 110TH, 119TH, 120TH AND 129TH STS.

8TH-AV.—Two lots, west side, between 112th and 113th sts.

8TH-AV.—Four lots, southwest corner of 119th-st.
NEW-AV.—Four lots, southeast corner of 119th-st.
NEW-AV.—Four lots southwest corner of 119th-st.
109TH-ST.—Two lots, 250 feet east of 10th-av.
110TH-ST.—Two lots, 250 feet east of 10th-av.
119TH-ST.—Six lots adjoining southwest corner of New-av.
120TH-ST.—Fourteen lots, 125 feet east of 10th-av.
129TH-ST.—Four lots and large gore, south side, 225 feet west of 8th-av.
129TH-ST.—Three lots and one gore lot, north side, 275 feet west of 8th-av.
51ST-ST.—One large gore lot on south side of 51st-st. west of 10th-av., 170 feet deep.
74TH-ST.—One lot north side of 74th-st., west of 8th-av.
10TH-AV.—Five lots west side of 10th-av., northwest corner of 94th-st., corner 25.2x100.
11TH-AV.—One lot southeast corner of 11th-av. and 58th-st., 25.5x100.
2D-AV.—One lot on the west side of 2d-av., 76.2 north of 93d-st.
3D-AV.—One lot, with house and barn, on the southeast corner of 3d-av. and 99th-st. Lot 26.2x100.
3D-AV.—Four full-sized lots east side of 3d-av., southeast corner of 97th-st. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 1, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom—VALUABLE DOWN-TOWN STORE PROPERTY.

PEARL-ST.—The four-story and attic brick building and lot No. 20 Pearl-st., near Coenties-slip, 19.8⅛ by 67.7 feet. Rents for $2,500 per annum.

WATER-ST.—Two-story brick building, and lot No. 141 Water, northeast corner of Depeyster-st., about 20 by 60 feet.

WATER-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot No. 143 Water-st., next to corner of Depeyster, 19.4 by 64.

WATER-ST.—The four-story and attic brick building, with gas, &c. No. 145 Water-st., adjoining the last named lot, 20.7 by 70 feet. There is an alley from the rear of all these lots to Depeyster-st. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst. and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOtice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO.

Greenpoint, L. I. Office No. 120 Chambers-st., N. Y.

SCREW BOLTS. FORGED NUTS.

For strength and finish unequaled.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERAN and SAMUEL FRISCHET, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Beran and Samuel Frischet, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1869.

mhl-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL H. DORSETT and CHARLES H. BABCOCK, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of Daniel H. Dorsett and Charles H. Babcock, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mhl-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK R. REED, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Patrick R. Reed, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

mhl-law3wM* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH BRIGGS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. DUSTAN, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN MURDOCH MACKAY, of the City, County and State of New-York, and JOHN NEILSON, of Jersey City, Hudson County and State of New-Jersey, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York aforesaid, lately composing the firm of J. M. Mackay & Company, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH E. HANLON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID WOODING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS J. TEMPLE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 1, 1869.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS to give notice that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADONIRAM J. WHITLOCK, of Dawson, in the County of Terrell and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of C. B. Wooten, in Dawson, Ga., before Frank S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. G. DICKSON,

United States Marshal, as Messenger.
MARCH 1, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMPLIN GARDNER, bankrupt.—No. 1,917.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Champlin Gardner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f15-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASA HOLT, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Asa Holt, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

f15-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAVE FRANK, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gustave Frank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. ATWOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John W. Atwood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869.

f15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BURGOYNE BISHOP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Burgoyne Bishop, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f15-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NICHOLS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Nichols, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1869.

mhl-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN McCARTAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f15-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS DENNIS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS FRANKENSTEIN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES I. LAWRENCE, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. HANLON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES M. TALCOTT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEROY H. LYON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and CATHARINE A. SEDGWICK, of Claremont, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who composed the late copartnership firm of Lyon & Sedgwick, and who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of the petition herein, in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the said Leroy H. Lyon; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 1, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEFFERSON W. SOUTHMAYD, bankrupt.—No. 1,901.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jefferson W. Southmayd, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1869.

f22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RANDALL W. MAIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Randall W. Main, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1869.

f22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY OAKSMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sidney Oaksmith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869.

f15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES DIEM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Diem, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869.

f15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. LEVY and PHILIP BROWN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts, and all other persons interested, that on the 23d day of February, 1869, a petition was duly filed in said Court by said bankrupts, for an order of reference to take proofs in order to supersede and discharge the proceedings in bankruptcy herein, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matter stated in said petition be had before John Fitch, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at which time and place all creditors and all persons interested are requested to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing all proceedings herein to be superseded and discharged.—Dated New-York, March 1, 1869.

MARCH 1, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILDER H. PRAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Wilder H. Pray, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1869.

mhl-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,012.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathaniel W. Howell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869.

f15-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS PETTIBONE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Augustus Pettibone, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mhl-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES BERRY HALL, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Berry Hall, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mhl-law3wM* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE...Daure...SATURDAY, Mar. 20
PEREIRE...Duchesne...SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SAMARIA...Mar. 3 | CHINA...Mar. 24
AUSTRALASIAN...Mar. 10 | CUBA...Mar. 31
RUSSIA...Mar. 17 | SCOTIA...April 7

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin...$130 | Second Cabin...$80
Cabin to Paris...$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE. Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
CALEDONIA...Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA...Mar. 27
IOWA...Mar. 13 | EUROPA...April 3
BRITANNIA...Mar. 20 | INDIA...April 10

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO...Feb. 25 | TRIPOLI...Mar. 11
TARIFA...Mar. 4 | PALMYRA...Mar. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.
COLORADO...March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA...March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN...March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA...March 31, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON...Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Cutting, will leave SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's Office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin. Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage. [illegible] $150 $75.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. West.
Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 5, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer OCEAN QUEEN received until 1 P. M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket-office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid sidewheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, March [illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice...Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene...Mar. 11
MORRO CASTLE, R. Adams...Mar. 18
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips...March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken...March 20
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, Carrying the United States Mails. The well-known sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES...Nelson...SATURDAY, March 6
MARIPOSA...Kemble...SATURDAY, March 13
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, Crowell, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail March 11.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
One of the best-located properties in this place will be offered for sale at auction, at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, March 1, 1869; terms easy. For further particulars apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.
Morris and Essex Railroad trains at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A spacious and elegant brick residence, admirably calculated for a large family, situated within eight minutes of Brick Church Station, and sixty-five minutes from Barclay or Christopher-st., New-York. The main building is 45 feet square, the L 22x70 feet, with piazzas on all sides—two full stories with excellent sleeping rooms above the second story; dry and well-lighted basements under the whole house; heated by both steam pipes and hot air; has hot and cold water throughout the house; has three bath-rooms, two kitchens and a laundry; a good stable, with ample yards for cows and poultry; a never-failing spring of the purest water, from which the house and premises are supplied. The grounds consist of about 24 acres. The house is situated on high ground, and commands a fine view of surrounding country and New-York City. The grounds are all under-drained, and in good state of cultivation, with a large garden, well stocked with fruit, &c. There is a large pond of pure spring water, from which an ample supply of ice can be gathered yearly. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars inquire of WATSON MATTHEWS, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 42 and 46 White-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BABYLON, L. I.—For sale, sixty lots, 50x150 each, immediately surrounding the South Side Railroad depot; the most eligible location in the village for dwellings or general business purposes. Also a country seat with five acres; complete in every respect; within half a mile of the village; terms to suit or will exchange for Brooklyn property; time to Babylon via South Side Railroad one hour and a half. Apply to SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I., or Box No. 136 Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, three-fourths mile from depot of Harlem Railroad, a country residence, consisting of ten acres of land in full cultivation, a two-story dwelling containing twelve rooms, with hot and cold water, bathroom, &c., &c.; outbuildings in excellent order; a choice variety of fruit trees and small fruits; lawn well studded with ornamental forest and shade trees; immediate possession given. Address W. SEAMAN, No. 78 Cedar-st., or Box No. 3,773 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 75 acres in Westchester County, about 11 miles from City Hall and about 3 miles from Harlem Bridge; in the immediate vicinity of the village of West Farms, and within 1½ miles of Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad; good house, outbuildings and all the necessary improvements; the cheapest piece of property in the lower part of Westchester County; price $1,000 per acre. Address FARM, Post Office Box No. [illegible].

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mr. Flewwelling at Nyack, N. Y., on the Hudson River, with 2½ acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; house well built and in good repair; access to the City by the North Jersey and Hudson River Railroad; also by steamboat; no fever and ague or musquitoes. Apply to R. P. EELLS, broker, Nyack, or to WM. MACKAY, No. 20 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 1½ HOURS from New-York, a good-sized house, containing eight rooms beside kitchen, laundry, store-room and cellar, in complete order, with small stable and nearly one-half an acre of land, within 600 feet of railroad station. Price $7,500. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York, or WM. LITTEL, at Summit.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J.—No. 60 High-st., corner of Spruce, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Station; a fine residence, in perfect order; lot 100x200 or 150x200. View rarely equaled, overlooking the city and country for miles around. Apply on the premises, or at Room No. 16, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York. S. S. TIFFANY.

NORWALK, CONN.—FOR SALE—A DEsirable residence on the principal avenue, (near the palatial residence of Le Grand Lockwood, Esq.) contains 12 rooms; gas and water in house; good barn, garden; choice fruits; horse cars pass the door, connecting with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; two hours from City Hall; lot 148x236. G. W. WEEKS, No. 479 Broome-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 262 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, Corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, farm of 104 acres, in Westfield, Staten Island, with water communication direct from the farm to the City; land in high state of cultivation; well located; an admirable grass farm. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE four-story brick building, suitable for extensive manufacturing purposes, advantageously situated at Yonkers, N. Y., and convenient for shipping by water or rail. For particulars, inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—Hotel for sale, furnished or unfurnished. This is a good stand, and is doing a paying business. It is offered in consequence of the death of the proprietor. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of SIMEON SIMMONS, Executor, No. 5 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, at New-Hamburg, delightfully located; commodious dwelling, necessary outbuildings and 40 acres of land; abundance of fruit in great variety. Price $20,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

SPLENDID DAIRY FARM NEAR Newburg, Orange County, 260 acres, for sale; also 108 acres, $16,000; 80 acres, $8,000. BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 53 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, nicely furnished room, fire, gas, &c., on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast, on reasonable terms. Address W., Box No. 149 Times Office.

TO LET—TO TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO nicely-furnished rooms, with gas, together or separate, without board. Call at No. 103 East 26th-st., corner 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—A commodious suite of rooms, with or without private table. Also, a single front room, with board, in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av.

NO. 39 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A HALL bedroom, pleasantly situated. Gas and water in the room. Terms low. No. 54 4th-av., one block from Broadway.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—We wish to let three handsomely-furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AND GOOD ROOMS can be had on reasonable terms at No. 58 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessment of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, C. M. DEPEW, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 122 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.
No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT PIECES OF life-size marble statuary, by Rogers, Mozier and Tadolini, recently imported from Italy by a gentleman now deceased; sold to close the estate. Particulars may be obtained of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house, containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, and a laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit, two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS J. WALKER, No. 19 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT at Highbridgeville, just above McComb's Dam Bridge.—These cottages are neatly, newly and fully furnished, except with silver and linen, and are reached by the 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th av. cars, or steamers from Fulton Market slip; the grounds are handsomely laid out, fine gardens, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to A. KEMP, No. 160 Murray or No. 114 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A first-class brick house, with 15 rooms and modern improvements, on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour by rail from New-York City; extensive view. For further particulars address G., Box No. 11 Hastings-upon-Hudson.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 25 West 19th-st.; brown-stone front, 3½ stories high; painted and furnished in the most magnificent style six months ago by C. Bembe; rent $650 a month. For further particulars inquire of BEALES, GILLBEE & CO., No. 47 South-st.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN ten minutes' walk of the depot, a house containing eight rooms, water and gas, good cellar and attic; rent $450 per year. For further particulars address G. W. K., Box No. 116 Times Office.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 5 Belmont-place; rent $450. Apply at No. 209 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO RENT FOR $1,000—A GOOD HOUSE, barn and outbuildings in Jamaica, with ten acres of land, good garden and a great variety of choice fruit; railroad fare, 10 cents. Address Post Office, Box No. 364.

TO RENT—AT RYE, THE SUMMER RESIdence of the subscriber, partly furnished, 25 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; one mile from station and near the water. Also a span of horses for sale. S. P. NASH, No. 73 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LENox, Mass., either for six months or one year, completely furnished and very favorably situated. For further particulars inquire at No. 41 East 19th-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 149 West 4th-st.; also the store (five story and cellar) No. 237 Washington-st. Apply to ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, No. 31 East 19th-st. For permits to see the house apply at No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built, ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

A LARGE AND CORRECTLY PRINTED list of houses, lots, &c., for sale, is ready for distribution to any purchaser who calls at the office of ALEXANDER BOYD, No. 860 3d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.
The Elegant and Extensive
WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
At Their Depot, St. John's Park,
TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.
For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Leight streets, second floor, to JAMES A. SUYDAM.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, AND between John-st. and Maiden-lane, a first-class office on second story; size 45x25, with a lofty ceiling. It is admirably suited for the jewelry business, being now occupied by several wealthy firms in that trade; or, as an excellent situated for an insurance office, or other business demanding the advantages of space, excellent light and the best location in the City. Also smaller offices on the same floor. Apply to T. C. HUSZAK, No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 12.

TO LET—NOS. 82 AND 84 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, a large store, 40 feet front, 80 feet deep, three large plate-glass windows, fitted up for the clothing business; fixtures can be bought cheap, or store rented without to a good tenant; also two small brown-stone stores and dwellings on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL WAREhouse Nos. 61, 63 and 65 Cliff-st., near Beekman-st., particularly adapted for the iron, storage, or any other heavy business requiring room and strength; it has a frontage on Cliff-st. of about 70 feet and a depth of 125 feet, and so arranged that carts and trucks can drive in and through to another street. Inquire on the premises, or of LORING ANDREWS, 72 Gold-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE LOFTS AND HALF loft, having good light, with steam power if desired, in the first-class marble building, No. 75 John-st.; water, gas and all the modern conveniences; rent low; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to W. N. DICKINSON & CO., No. 75 John-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, whole or part of 50 vacant lots on 26th and 27th sts., with bulkhead and water-front on North River; 27th-st. is graded and curbed, with a pier at foot recently rebuilt. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st., or No. 56 Exchange-place.

TO RENT—THE FOUR BEST LOFTS IN A six-story building, on Beekman, near William-st., suitable for hardware business. The lofts are convenient and roomy, and the location desirable. Rent $3,500. Address T. J. H., Box No. 125 Times Office.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTed basement No. 87 William-st., recently occupied by the United States Lloyds. Apply, in the building, to BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 45x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN-stone front store No. 257 Hudson-st., in a good business location, near Spring-st. and Spring-st. Market.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Three splendid stores near Broome-st. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 494 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices well adapted for a society. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR-story high-stoop first-class brick or brown-stone house, furnished or unfurnished, desirably located, below 42d-st. and between 3d and 6th avs., at about $20,000. Address with full particulars, HOWARD, Box No. 3,345 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—HOUSES TO RENT AND FOR sale for customers; prompt attention given. MORRILL & CO., No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 12.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, DAVID LANE AND ROBERT A. TURNER, copartners in the business heretofore conducted in the City of New-York, under the copartnership name of LANE, LAMSON & CO., (which business is continued by us) and DAVID W. LANE, do, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, hereby certify that we intend to continue the use of such partnership name; that we are the persons dealing under such name, and that our places of abode are as follows: DAVID LANE, the City and State of New-York; ROBERT A. TURNER, Paris, in France, and DAVID W. LANE, the City of Boston, in Massachusetts.
DAVID LANE,
ROBERT A. TURNER,
DAVID W. LANE.
Dated Dec. 28, 1868.
[U. S. Int. Rev. 5-cent stamp canceled.]

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WILSON, LOCKWOOD, EVERETT & CO. They will be the exclusive agents in New-York for the Rumford Chemical Works of Providence, R. I., and will also deal in seeds of all kinds, and in agricultural implements and tools.
GEORGE F. WILSON, Providence, R. I.
R. B. LOCKWOOD, New-York.
CHAS. J. EVERETT, New-York.
GEO. W. POTTER, E. Providence, R. I.
N. B.—The business and firm of LOCKWOOD & EVERETT will be continued as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1869.

THE FIRM OF E. W. TIERS & CO. is dissolved by its own limitation. EDWARD W. TIERS retires from business, and the remaining partners, JOHN M. WHITE, THOMAS HEWITT and THOMAS A. PHELAN, continue the tea business as heretofore, at No. 25 Front-st., under the firm name of JOHN M. WHITE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.
EDWARD W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—BENJ. G. LENNOX retires from our firm, and JOSEPH M. MYERS, late of Memphis, becomes a member of it, this first day of March, 1869. F. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY FRANK G. BROWN, NO. 59 BROADWAY.
Broadway, a corner lot, improved...$75,000
5th-av., near the "Circle," 4 lots, including corner...[illegible]
[illegible]-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs., 4 lots.
ALSO,
Plots of acres, blocks, ½ blocks and single lots in Westchester County, close to the 3d-av. and the Harlem River.
ALSO,
On the Boulevard, one mile from the Harlem River, a fine country seat.
ALSO,
At Tarrytown, a gentleman's residence and farm of 27 acres, $25,000.
ALSO,
Long Branch cottage, furnished, on the sea shore, south of the Stetson House, and lots beautifully located for building cottages.

FOR INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE—The property known as Nos. 45 and 47 West 28th-st., near Broadway, 50x98.9; three-story high-stoop, and well rented till May next. Price for sale, $85,000; one-half bond and mortgage.
OR
the property is to rent for $10,000 per annum for three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
THIRTY-FIVE HARLEM LOTS,
SEVENTY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS,
and plots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Also, valuable water fronts on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

NINE MADISON-AV. LOTS,
EIGHT 10TH-AV. LOTS,
SIXTEEN 8TH-AV. LOTS,
FOR SALE.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND WITH THE four-story brick building thereon, known as No. 130 William-st. The lot is 25 feet 9 inches in front, 25 feet in the rear, and in length on each side 100 feet. Also, a lot of land on the easterly side of 4th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in length on each side 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, 46 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 22.8x5.6x102, in the most thorough order; frescoed, and complete in every respect. Price $32,000, one-fourth cash; sold because the owner leaves for Europe about May 1; furniture for sale if desired. For permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x50x100, on 49th-st., opposite Columbia College; the house is built in the most substantial manner, has all the latest improvements, and is heated by steam; possession May 1. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, with modern improvements and gas fixtures; neighborhood excellent; below Central Park and convenient to it. Rent $2,500, with possession at once. For permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, built in a substantial manner; modern improvements; windows plate glass; lot 99 by half the block; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 54 West 28th-st.; seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

HOTEL—HOTEL.—A FINE PROPERTY at Washington Heights, with large house, 50x50, and about eight acres; suitable for hotel, as it is the finest site in this City, running to Hudson River and fronting on Boulevard. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, TWO three-story brick high-stoop houses on West 27th-st., near 10th-av.; very conveniently built for a carman, having an alley between them to the rear; each 18x40; lot 100. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT four-story house, with all modern improvements, on 53d-st., near 9th-av. For further particulars inquire of ALBERT SMITH, Attorney and Counselor, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOULEVARD.—A PARCEL OF LOTS FINEly located about 167th-st., running from Boulevard to Hudson River, with extensive water fronts, a bargain. Maps at our office. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHWEST CORNER of 53d-st. and 2d-av.; also the two-story brick house, being the tenth house west of Boulevard-place, on north side of 60th-st. Apply to ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 140 East 37th-st., two doors east of Lexington-av., in fine order, 19¾x45 feet; lot 100 feet; early possession. Price, $22,000. Apply at the house, or at No. 8 Burling-slip.

$35,000.—FIRST HOUSE EAST of Madison-av., in 44th-st.; is one of the best houses of the size ever offered in this market; is well worth the attention of any one wishing a superb house; open from 3 to 5.

$17,500.—FOR SALE—A THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, East 48th-st., near 3d-av.; house 18x50; lot 100; in perfect order and all modern improvements. A. J. PERRY, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 300 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR UNIversity-place, a three-story and two-story extension brick house, well finished with all improvements. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICK, No. 555 6th-av.

NO. 26 WEST 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession if desired; very pretty, and perfect order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BOULEVARD.—LOTS ON 147TH-ST., NEAR the Boulevard, running to Hudson River, with water front, for sale by J. R. WESTERFIELD, NO. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH basement brick house on 29th-st., near 6th-av., 21.5x40, and extension, lot full depth; in beautiful order; $22,000. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 440 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS ENGLISH basement house on 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18x46; lot full depth; $15,000. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 440 6th-av.

BOULEVARD.—FROM ONE TO FORTY acres in this City, above 150th-st., for sale at bargains, improved and unimproved. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 107 West 34th-st.; lot 21.5x98.9. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $36,000. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone front house, No. 249 West 52d-st.; high ground and neighborhood first-class in every respect.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., SOUTHEAST corner 10th-av.—four lots, graded, for sale by HAMILTON E. TOWLE, No. 73 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

5,000 FREE RIDES
OVER THE GRAND-ST. AND MEEKER-AV. RAILROAD,
BROOKLYN, TO THE SPLENDID LOTS IN THE KINGSLAND PROPERTY.
In the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, to be sold absolutely and without reservation, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at the "Exchange." Maps and free tickets at the offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

SPLENDID DOCK PROPERTY
On Newtown Creek, to be sold by order of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, at the Exchange. Maps at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE OPPORTUNITY.
Splendid Lots on West Side of Prospect Park. JOHNSON & MILLER'S Great Sale on TUESDAY, March 2.

THE GREAT KINGSLAND SALE.
By order of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, will afford the best opportunity ever offered for men of moderate means to purchase lots with a view of securing homesteads, and capitalists to purchase splendid wharf property for investment. Send to JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., for maps and particulars.

PROSPECT PARK.
WEST SIDE.
Splendid Lots. Great Sale, TUESDAY, March 2, at the Exchange. Send for maps to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS.
Who are looking for first-class wharf property, will do well to send at once to JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, for maps of the great sale to be made by order of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at Exchange Salesroom.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling [illegible] with extension, 12x18, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; modern improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOP, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

$6,000.—NEAT COTTAGE, 20x32, with two-story extension, 12x20, all filled in with brick; nine rooms, front and back stairs; with two lots, each 25x100; large poultry house; Monroe-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M., to W. B. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—STATE OF NEW-YORK—THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against J. F. NOUNNAN and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Jo. F. Nounnan & Co.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 132 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest thereon from 20th October, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.
P. S.—The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1869. MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.
Sole Lessee and Director...J. GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, 107TH REPRESENTATION.
TO-MORROW, 108th REPRESENTATION IN N. Y. OF GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
which will be produced with its great and unrivaled cast, and great splendor of mise en scene; with ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, RIZARELLI, CLEMENTINE, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, Gendarmes, his original role, PITOU; BURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT, MUSSEY.
WEDNESDAY, MATINEE, FLEUR DE THE.
No evening performance on Wednesday, the Theatre Francais being wanted for the preparation of the Carnival Ball, which will take place on THURSDAY.
On Thursday evening, Mr. Grau's Company will perform in Hartford—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CARRIER.
In active preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE.
After 9½ o'clock, admission half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
EXTRA MATINEE—WEDNESDAY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock.
FLEUR DE THE MATINEE,
which will be performed with the same great cast and splendor of mise en scene as in the evening.
Admission to all parts, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats in private box, $1 50.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
On MONDAY, March 1, and EVERY EVENING, appearance of the new vocalist, MISS JENNIE KIMBALL, who will make her debut in JENNY LIND.
Great success of POCAHONTAS, greeted nightly by CROWDED HOUSES, with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.
On MONDAY, March 8, will be produced, after archaeological preparation, a GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN SIMPLIFICATION, to be called MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE, in which Mr. Brougham will have an irreverent shy at Shylock, for the first time.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
FOURTH WEEK AND DECIDED TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE,
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
Unequivocally transcendent in point of Artistic Elegance, Mirth-provoking Dialogues, Magnificent Wardrobe, Superb Scenery and Transformation.
The charming ALICE DUNNING as ORPHEUS, whose superior and attractive abilities have won for her the title of THE QUEEN OF BURLESQUE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Second Winter Exhibition of pictures and sculptures, now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., will close on THURSDAY NIGHT, March 4.

"THE COMING VELOCIPEDE" for the first-class going man is TOWLE'S "MUSTANG," visible and for sale at No. 73 Cedar-st.

MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1869, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The Address to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof. THOMSON. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot-owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
FEB. 25, 1869.

DANCING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening; all fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING Academy—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.
$11 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN.
Special excursion tickets at the above rates, good only in special trains, will be issued to those who desire to attend the
INAUGURATION OF GEN. GRANT
on the 4th of March next.
Special trains will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, TUESDAY, March 2, following the 8:40 P. M. train; WEDNESDAY, March 3, following the 8:40 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. trains. These trains will stop at Newark, Elizabeth and Rahway.
Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York; at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway; also, at depot, Jersey City, and stations at Market-st., Newark, and at Elizabeth and Rahway.
F. WOLCOTT JACKSON, Gen'l Sup't.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
FEB. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, ERIE BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.
On and after March 8, the Erie Railway Company will run the Express over the entire line of their routes, as the United States Express will cease to run on that date over the various roads and branches owned by this Company. The route includes the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western Railways, together with all their branches, making a direct line of communication between New-York and Cincinnati, embracing every station on the lines. Bullion, specie, money packages and valuables will be placed in the charge of reliable and experienced messengers.
Drafts for collection forwarded to destination and returns promptly made.
Express matter of every kind forwarded as fast and as safely as by any other Express Company. Shippers guaranteed for all loss and damage by the Erie Railway Company.
Offices—No. 20 Park-place, and Pavonia [illegible], Jersey City. JAY GOULD, President.
G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to [illegible]
[illegible] P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, [illegible] connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for [illegible] with sleeping car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:35.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at [illegible] P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, [illegible] A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and [illegible] P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, [illegible] A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and [illegible] mail. Leave Jamaica, [illegible]. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.
AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Entirely new bill of entertainment for the week. Continuation of the engagement of the great popular favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
and the unequaled
MORLACCHI TROUPE.

MATINEE EVERY DAY. The Great Hit, IXION; or, the MAN AT THE WHEEL, with new localizations, SONGS and DANCES, terminating with a new FAIRY BALLET, the NYMPHS DE FOREST. Introducing the Great MORLACCHI TROUPE, who also present the original Morlacchi Can-Can. Matinee Prices—Admission to Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cts.; Orchestra Chairs Reserved, 50 cts. extra, which include all the departments of the Museum, and the COMFOOTE and MISS NESTELL Entertainment.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, The Great Moral Drama of the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. W. J. FLORENCE in his original character of Robert Brierly. Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as St. Evremond. Miss ADA HARLAND as May Edwards. Mr. A. FITZGERALD as James Dalton. Other characters by the Company. The play is mounted in the most perfect manner, with New Scenery, Costumes, &c. POPULAR PRICES. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY, to witness THE GREATEST BURLESQUE ACTRESS of the time, ELISE HOLT, and her charming troupe, with a DOUBLE COMEDY COMPANY, and the RIGL SISTERS, BETTY and EMILY. Byron's last and greatest burlesque, LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D., and a CAPITAL FARCE.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
Box office open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR PRICES.
CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.
GLORIOUS BILL THIS WEEK.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
THE SPECTACULAR, BURLESQUULAR, EXTRAVAGANZACULAR THE HORSE MARINES.
First appearance of THE GREAT NICKLE, The most wonderful wizard of the nineteenth century.
The ludicrous Comic Military Pantomime, THE YOUNG RECRUIT.
THE CARLO BROTHERS.
THE MATCHLESS BONFANTI, AND THE GREAT TAMMANY COMPANY.
POPULAR PRICES.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Orchestra Circle...25 cents extra.
Reserved Orchestra Chairs...25 cents extra.
Seats secured six days in advance At the Box Office.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, AND AT BOTH THE MATINEES,
will be presented a singularly BRILLIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME, which will be found to comprise MORE STRIKING FEATURES OF RARE AND REMARKABLE MERIT than have ever been combined in any similar entertainment in Europe or America. The great Spanish serialists, THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI, whose unparalleled performances are received on every occasion with UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM, will appear at every entertainment in their NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING FEATS UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE!
DASHING BAREBACK EQUITATION BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
MAGNIFICENT FOUR-HORSE ACT BY MR. ROBERT STICKNEY.
GRAND BAREBACK STEEPLE-CHASE ACT BY THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON.
THE UNEQUALED TROUPE OF RIDERS, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS IN SCENES OF EXCITING INTEREST.

A SOCIABLE WILL BE HELD IN the lecture room of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West 34th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. Proceeds to be applied to the building fund of the Presbyterian Home. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will lecture on *Habit*, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1869, for the benefit of Spring-st. Sabbath School. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Tickets may be had at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; Carlton's, No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway and 9th-st.; Terry's, No. 19 Union-square; Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 396 Canal-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE WILL lecture in the 5th-av. Presbyterian church, corner of 19th-st., before the Young People's Christian Association of that church, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock; subject—*The Desert and Mount Sinai*. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 127 6th-st., near Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS Piano-fortes, "Agraffe" treble, warranted six years, at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. [illegible] East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also new pianos to rent and sold on monthly installments.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 85 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, $75.—FOR SALE, A GOOD MEdium-size horse, at the Trunk Factory, Madison-st., between Washington and Franklin sts., Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, CARTS AND harness; will be sold very cheap, at No. 225 Delancey-st. Call till sold.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY SORREL HORSE, eight years old; fit for any kind of heavy work. Inquire at No. 31 Roosevelt-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
Leave Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

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INCAPACITY, PHYSICAL OR MENTAL.—Loss of energy, debility, prostration, either from premature age, anxiety, sickness, excesses or constitutional causes, permanently relieved by MORAND'S ELIXIR CORDIAL. The old made young—the weak made vigorous; exhilarating to mind and body, and most delicious to the palate. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, No. 129 Liberty-st., near Greenwich.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 2 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place.

UNFORTUNATES FROM WHATEVER cause produced should consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 8 Amity-place. Immediate relief certain.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director...MAX MARETZEK.
KELLOGG.
THIS (Monday,) EVENING, March 1,
NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FAUST.
With the following unprecedented cast:
MARGHERITA...Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
SIEBEL...Mme. ROSA CELLINI
FAUST...Herr HABELMANN (who will SING IN "ITALIAN" for the FIRST TIME.)
VALENTIN...Sig. ORLANDINI
and
MEPHISTOPHELES...Sig. ANTONUCCI
CONDUCTOR...MAX MARETZEK.
In the Kermesse scene, Miles. WESMEAL and ZUCCOLI.
WEDNESDAY, March 3,
Second Appearance this Season of MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, in Rossini's charming Comic Opera, IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
FRIDAY, March 5, by request, MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY, March 6, AT 1 P. M., GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
Seats now for sale at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, March 30.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLSMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.
The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled "SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Fourth week of EDWIN BOOTH, in Shakespeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET;
MISS MARY McVICKER, MISS FANNY MORANT,
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. D. W. WALLER,
and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING, MR. EDWIN ADAMS as NARCISSE.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
400 400 400 400 400
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S FOUR HUNDREDTH FALL "OFF THE WALL."
400 TO AUDIENCES THAT NEVER FALL OFF AT ALL.
400 SECOND VOLUME. SECOND VOLUME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. | Four hundredth time—and for hundreds of times more. | GEO. L. FOX.
400 PANTALOON, (the same time-honored) C. K. FOX.
FUNNY TRICKS, FUNNY EFFECTS,
400 FUNNY DOINGS, FUNNY CARICATURES.
THE ARTISTIC MLLE. SANGALI.
SIG. COSTA'S UNIQUE BALLETS.
MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
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NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers...JARRETT & PALMER.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL, IRRESISTIBLE.
Fifth week of the triumphant engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING AT 8, and SATURDAY AT 2, in the fairy spectacular extravaganza of the FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES, NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES, A CORPS DE BALLET OF SIXTY LADIES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
LAST WEEK OF ZOE.
ZOE. IN TWO PIECES. ZOE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, THE FRENCH SPY.
ZOE IN THREE CHARACTERS.
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH,
NARAMATTAH...MLLE. ZOE.
FRIDAY, ZOE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
MONDAY, MARCH 8, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, first appearance since HER GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS.
Chiltenham's new piece, SHADOW OF CRIME, and RICHELIEU AT SIXTEEN. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS in BOTH PIECES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Postponement of the SEVEN DWARFS for ONE WEEK. IMMENSE NOVELTIES FOR SIX NIGHTS. SENORITA SANGRINO, the greatest FEMALE GYMNAST ALIVE ON THE TRAPEZE. HERCULES LIBBY, Cannon-Ball Performer and Ventriloquist. PUNCH AND JUDY. FOOTMARKS IN THE SNOW. DOG OF THE PIRATE SHIP. MATINEE SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 BROADWAY.
The funniest entertainment in the world. Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus, San Francisco Minstrels. The people scream at the new burlesque of THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES. Or, "TIS SWEET FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DYE." In all their Characteristic Songs and Dances, by SIX HEALTHY BLONDES and FOUR PERSIAN YOUTHS WITH TINY FEET.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Bryant's Minstrels.	SHYLOCK.	The Gendarmes.
Bryant's Minstrels.	SHYLOCK.	Les Miserables.
Britton's Blondes.	Africa's Blacks.	BRYANT'S
Britton's Blondes.	Africa's Blacks.	MINSTRELS.
Unsworth,	BLACK CHEMIST.	Nelse Seymour,
Eugene,	BLACK CHEMIST.	Monroe Dempster,

Rockefeller, Grier, Dickson, Boniface, Crosby, Hogan, Hughes.
Bryant's Minstrels. | 14th-st. | DAN BRYANT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROLLING MILLS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated in the village of Dover, Morris County, N. J., about 150 feet from Morris Canal, and in close proximity to the Morris and Essex Railroad.
ROLLING MILL BUILDING, [illegible] FEET,
CONTAINING
2 puddling furnaces.
2 heating furnaces for iron.
1 heating furnace for steel.
1 train roll for reducing puddle balls and blooms.
1 train rolls for rolling rods and merchant iron.
1 train rolls for rolling spring steel.
1 crocodile squeezer for puddle balls.
DRIVEN BY WATER POWER.
RIVET AND SPIKE SHOP, [illegible] FEET, WITH LEANTOS,
CONTAINING
8 bolt and rivet machines and furnaces.
2 brace jaw machines and furnaces.
1 spike machine and furnace,
together with lathes, planing machine, tools, &c., &c.
DRIVEN BY STEAM ENGINE.
20-horse power, with two-flue boilers.
Also, blacksmith's shop, workmen's houses, &c., &c., including 140 acres of land.
ALL IN COMPLETE ORDER AND NOW IN FULL OPERATION.
For particulars, inquire of HENRY McFARLAN, No. 27 South William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS, TWENTY years established, of the grocery, flour and feed store of C. L. Moore, in the village of Newtown, L. I., five minutes from railroad depot, 45 from New-York; stock, fixtures and good-will, together with an established wagon route, with wagons, horses, &c. Store to rent. Apply of SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO BOOK PUBLISHERS OR PERsons desiring a lucrative business, I will sell the copyright, plates, and choice illustrations of that new and invaluable book, *The Natural Wealth of California*. Apply to JAMES H. FISH, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

VELOCIPEDE.—THE CELEBRATED VElocipede known in Europe as the "Banteone" can be seen at Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st. State rights for sale.

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MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $50 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms, 63 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 136 and 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and prices list sent to the country. Cut this out.

SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 420 4th-av. Factory No. 215 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 28 1st-av., near 2d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 135 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON, THE CELEbrated Clairvoyant, has removed her office to No. [illegible] 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

PRINTING.

THOMAS R. SUTTON, PRINTER, NO. 148 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., executes to order, at cash prices, every description of [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AND RENTS.

Rapid Increase of Real Property Values—Its Cause and Course—No General Advance in Rents Probable for the Coming Year.

It requires no great amount of discernment to make one aware of the fact that the constant push of our City population is toward the north end of Manhattan Island. Down-town residences are becoming less numerous every year, while the erection of buildings for business purposes in their stead is continually carried on. Trade is extending itself across town in the lower sections of the City, and all that portion of New-York south of Fourteenth-street, from river to river, is evidently destined, at no very distant day, to be devoted entirely to the imperious demands of commercial traffic. So great has been the increase of trade, that in almost any portion of the section we allude to, real property has become altogether too valuable for residence purposes. The staid old Gothamites who, half a century since, lived in State-street, and imagined that the Battery (then the evening resort of the bon ton) would remain "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and that their palatial homes, (speaking after the manner of things in that day,) would be kept sacred from the intrusion of trade and traffic, could they now arise from their graves, would find that commerce is no respecter of the antiquities; that no matter how hallowed the associations which may have consecrated their former hearths and homes, all have had to recede before the inroads of Mammon. And what is true of this locality holds good regarding all sections of the lower wards.

In the Fourth and Sixth Wards, even, where tenement-houses once outnumbered all other classes of buildings, and where pestilence was annually bred in consequence, there are indications that commerce is gradually spreading itself and making these human hives give way before its onward and unresisted march. There is going on, in fact, constantly, a rooting out of the rookeries, and a double benefit is thus being conferred on the City by the augmenting traffic which shows itself all around us. East Broadway, where once were the residences of our wealthy citizens, is fast becoming exclusively devoted to the domiciliation of tailors, shoemakers, and the mechanic classes, while, ever and anon, the presence of lager-beer saloons where once were the parlors of the rich and stately, plainly evinces the fact that this whilom abode of wealth and fashion is settling up by honest, hard-working Teutons of less stylish pretensions. These, in time, will locate elsewhere; and having, like all the other thoroughfares down town, gone through the successive gradations that mark the establishment of commercial traffic, East Broadway will at last be unconditionally resigned to business purposes exclusively. The east side of the City, skirting the river from Corlear's Hook to Turtle Bay, (foot of Forty-sixth-street,) has not increased in value as rapidly as property on the North River side. This is possibly owing to the fact that Hell Gate presents a standing obstacle to its advance, in a ratio proportioned to that which obtains on the opposite side of the City. As measures are in progress to do away with this impediment to navigation, it is probable that a rise in value will soon be felt by all property east of the Bowery and between the two points just named. The East Side Improvement Association is doing much to bring about this highly desirable state of things. When it shall be effected, the increase of trade arising therefrom will necessarily create a demand for sites for large stores, warehouses, &c., and the population now domiciled in the streets running from, as well as those running parallel with, the East River, will be compelled to find residences in the upper portions of the City. Business is also creeping into the Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth and other streets that, not many years since, were supposed to be safe from its intrusion. The advance of trade in these select localities is first made known by the presence of fashionable tailors' and milliners' stores, which are patronized only by the wealthiest of our citizens. As time goes on, however, other tradesmen gradually creep into these streets, owing to the inevitable law that one kind of business, when established in a thoroughfare, always draws others in its wake, and thus, in a few years, the residents are fairly hunted out by the growing demands of trade for additional room, and are compelled to find other places of domiciliation. Of course this has a tendency to increase the value of up-town property, and owners, taking advantage of the rise, put it in market. The increased value, however, is often fictitious. We know of one instance where a speculator in real estate bought at auction, just one year ago, a plot of land in the vicinity of Central Park for $5,000, and has just disposed of it at private sale for $10,000, realizing 100 per cent. profit. There can be no legitimate cause for so sudden a rise as this in property values, for nothing has taken place within the intervening year to warrant it; yet the sale was made with facility. This probably is, however, an exceptional case. Four plots in Tenth-avenue near Seventy-fifth-street were purchased five years ago for $800 each, and were sold a few days since for $9,000. Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., lately made a purchase, at private sale, of lots on Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, near Grand-avenue, for $45,000. A block of land bounded by Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, Eighth and Ninth avenues was sold for $540,000. A single lot in Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, brought $6,000; and lots in the middle of the block, in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth and Grand avenues, were sold for $8,000. The tendency of those who desire to erect residences seems to be to locate above Fifty-ninth-street, the southerly extremity of the Park, and property in that section is consequently daily advancing in value. Many purchasers, however, in anticipation of the "good time coming," when we are to have steam communication, by underground railroad or otherwise, with the extreme end of Manhattan Island, are investing in lands around Fort Washington, and even still further northward, in the direction of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The sale, in October last, of 128 acres of the Dyckman estate, comprising the site of old Fort George, which was divided up into 181 plots, each containing from 3½ to 11½ City lots, has greatly tended to draw attention to this portion of the island, and has turned the tide of speculation in this direction. There is every reason to believe that the ventures made here will prove to be highly profitable.

The population of the City of New-York, in 1825, is recorded as 166,086; in 1835, as 270,089; in 1845, as 371,2[illegible]; in 1855, as 629,810, and in 1860 as 813,669. Assuming these figures as a basis, in less than twenty years the City will contain more than 2,000,000 of inhabitants, and, of necessity, all the available parts of the island will be covered with improvements. What aspect it will then present it is impossible to define; but reasoning from analogy and from an intimate geographical knowledge of the island, the probabilities are that wharves will border the City to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, while the high land from Manhattanville to Kingsbridge will be occupied by the residences of the wealthiest citizens. What City lots of the regular size, 25 by 100 feet, will then be worth, on the heights of Fort George, or on Broadway in that neighborhood, no one can with certainty say; but is it not safe, in the light of the past, to predict that the prices of the first will equal those paid for lots on Murray Hill, and the prices of the second equal those now paid for lots on Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets? When the cross streets north of Fifty-ninth-street shall be cut through and properly improved, and the public parks, drives and boulevards, already contemplated by the Central Park Commissioners, shall be completed, property in this north-western section of the island will become more valuable than the most sanguine now anticipate.

At present more buildings are being erected on the easterly side of the City, above Forty-second-street, taking Sixth-avenue as the dividing line, than on the westerly side, for the reason that streets in the first-mentioned section are already opened, and many of them are graded and paved. On the west side, however, there are few opened streets from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth. The number of residences erected in the City during the year 1868 is 1,874, being 215 more than in 1867. Of this number upward of 900 were built in the Nineteenth Ward alone. The number of buildings commenced during the year, but not completed on the 1st of January last is 2,112. There is every prospect that, when the Spring shall have fairly set in, the building business in the upper portion of the City will be unusually brisk. Capitalists are beginning to appreciate the fact that investments in real estate up town are likely to pay as handsome profits as can be realized from any other class of money ventures, and are consequently turning their energies, to a very great degree, in this direction. The erection of residences on the north end of the island is keeping pace with the increase of our population; and when improved means of travel and communication between the extremes of Manhattan shall be fully established, it will leave the entire lower section of the City exclusively in the hands of trade and commerce. Before another score of years shall have passed by, although there may be a few blocks of tenement-houses scattered here and there in the business part of the City, it is probable that the homes of all who lay claim to being even moderately "respectable" in the social world will be found either above Fortieth-street, or in the suburban districts outside of the Metropolis. The completion of the contemplated bridges across the East and Harlem Rivers, will tend to draw off masses of our teeming population to Long Island and Westchester, though, before that time comes, doubtless, the towns and villages adjacent to New-York (except such as are in the State of New-Jersey) will constitute part and parcel of the Empire City, and be all under one municipal government.

It is not probable that rents will be increased for the year commencing in May next, at least so far as single residences are concerned. There is no scarcity of houses to let, as may be made fully apparent by calling at the office of any real estate-broker. The opinion generally entertained among the majority of these gentlemen is, that rentals will remain at about the present figures. Those who have on hand houses that are to be vacated on the 1st of May, ask the same rents as are now being paid for them, and entertain no fears that the demand for residences will exceed the supply. Of course there are some exceptions to this statement as to rentals, and cases exist where an increase is asked for by landlords; but for this prospective increase there are special causes, such as improvements introduced into the buildings or their surroundings, increased facilities for City travel by means of railroad lines lately put in operation, &c. But where there is no such special cause tending to make a particular residence more desirable than it was on the 1st of May last, there is, as a general rule, no higher rent demanded than is now paid. Exceptional cases exist, too, where avaricious landlords are attempting to get advanced rentals from their tenants on the ground that a rise in rents is going to be generally demanded. These need not be frightened into paying increased rates on this account, however, for houses may be procured from owners who are content to get the prices that they now obtain; and if tenants generally will give evidence that they "read the papers," and know what the true state of things is, as well as the landlords themselves, they will find that the latter will not be exceedingly strenuous in pressing their demands for an increase. When a landlord has a tenant from whom he is regularly receiving his stipulated rent, he will not be anxious to lose him, and run the risk of getting one instead who may not be so prompt in his payments. Last year, led away by the cry that was set up as to a scarcity of residences on the market, many landlords parted with good tenants, and got in their places others who either did not pay at all, or who were so dilatory in meeting their obligations that they gave the landlords much annoyance; and in some cases the places to let remained in that condition for many months after the first of May. It may be said with regard to tenement-houses, however, and as to the letting of apartments therein, that a desire is generally manifested by owners to demand an increase of rent. The landlords of these always endeavor, about a month or two before May day, to reconcile their tenements to their invariable demands, like Oliver Twist, for "more;" and as the erection of this class of new buildings has not kept pace with the putting up of houses designed for single families, (or for two families at most,) such as are forced, by a lack of pecuniary means, to find their homes in tenement rooms, may be compelled to submit to the payment of higher rentals. This state of things can never be properly remedied until additional and more speedy facilities are provided for reaching the upper portion of the island, or those districts adjacent to the City, where property and rents are now held at comparatively low figures.

There are numerous reasons this year why there should be no general increase in rents. More buildings were erected in 1868 than in many previous years during the last decade. A very large proportion of these belong to parties who heretofore have lived only in hired houses, but who now have risen to the *status* of real estate owners, and who will leave their present domiciles in the City awaiting occupants. This remark will apply particularly to Brooklyn, where the building business was remarkably brisk during the past year. In the Ninth Ward of that city alone, incredible as the statement may appear, there were erected during the year 1868 upward of *two thousand* houses, most of which were built by speculators, and all of which will await tenants on the 1st of May. The putting into operation of the Southside Railroad, on Long Island, too, has been the cause of leading men of moderate means to invest in lots where they could be purchased at cheap rates along the line of that road, and within an hour's ride, or less, from Williamsburg. Upon these, modest but comfortable tenements have been erected, and the month of May will find them occupied by whilom tenants in New-York, but now owners of these suburban residences. "Moving Day" will, in fact, if present indications are to be relied on, witness a greater exodus from the City of all classes of tenants than has ever before been known, and if those who are compelled by the nature of their avocations, or who from any other cause desire to remain residents of the Metropolis are led to submit to a demand for increased rent under the belief that other houses are not to be had, the fault will be simply their own.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Obsequies of the Late David T. Valentine—Discourse by Rev. Dr. J. R. Kendrick.

The obsequies of the late David T. Valentine took place yesterday at the Baptist Tabernacle, Second-avenue, near Tenth-street, the church in which the deceased gentleman worshiped for twenty-five years. It had been announced that the solemn services would begin at 10:30 o'clock, but long before that hour a large congregation occupied every part of the church, except such seats in the centre aisle as were reserved for the use of the relatives of the deceased and members of the Municipal Government, with which Mr. Valentine was so long and so honorably connected. At 10:30 o'clock the funeral procession, which had formed at Mr. Valentine's late residence in East Twenty-fifth-street, proceeded thence to the Tabernacle, and the corpse was born up the main aisle and deposited in front of the preacher's desk, where the upper half of the lid was removed, leaving the features of the deceased exposed to view. The appearance of the corpse was singularly life-like. The remains were inclosed in a highly-polished burial-case of rosewood, with heavy mountings of plated silver. This bore also a silver plate, on which were inscribed the name, age and date of death. A cross and wreath of camellias were placed on the lid of the casket. The pall-bearers were Ex-Judge James R. Whiting, Edward Colgate, Samuel Shardlow, Smith Sheldon, James Cooper, A. J. Winterton, William Winterton and J. M. Bruce. All the above-named gentlemen, except Judge Whiting, are deacons of the Tabernacle Church, of which Mr. Valentine was likewise a deacon. The widow, children and other relatives of the deceased occupied seats near the pulpit, and behind them were seated the representatives of the City Government. As the procession of mourners marched slowly up the aisle the choir chanted a dirge, which, being concluded Rev. J. S. Holme, of Trinity Baptist Church, read the 25th and 26th verses of the xith chapter of St. John: "I am the resurrection and the life," &c., and also the xvth chapter of I. Corinthians. Rev. George Hatt, City Missionary, then offered up prayer. "He thanked God that he whose lips are closed in death was made a partaker of Divine grace, and had evinced his undying love for God's glory; that he was never ashamed of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, surrounded though he often was by men of different creeds and different characters; and that, to the end, he remained steadfast to the teachings of faith." The prayer being finished, the choir sang the old hymn, commencing

"How blest the righteous when he dies
When sinks the weary soul to rest."

Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., Pastor of the Tabernacle, then preached the funeral discourse. There was, he doubted not, some passage in the Bible indicative of the lives of each of God's children; and with regard to this particular Christian soul who had been called hence, and whose demise they now so deeply regretted, he thought the Scripture might supply a word that would emphasize their ideas. In the 36th verse of the xiiith chapter of Acts he read: "After he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep." This is spoken of King David; but were he (the preacher) called upon to write the epitaph of their deceased friend and brother Christian, he knew of nothing that would more strikingly indicate the life of Mr. Valentine than the sentence he had just read. David's life showed that his heart was in the business of serving God. But he likewise served his own age faithfully; and, in serving it, he served all the ages. After dwelling on this point at some length, and showing how, like David's, in this respect was the life of the deceased, the speaker alluded to the dignity and reward of a useful public career. Such a life is sublime with the inspirations of beauty. To serve the present age is the duty of every man, each acting in his own allotted sphere, and exercising whatsoever talent God has given him. The true man must inevitably be of service to his fellows, and must leave his impress wide and deep on the age that comes after him. Our first duty is to serve God; but we cannot disconnect this from the service of mankind; they go together—piety and usefulness, religion and philanthropy. There are, it is true, many men of warm and charitable hearts, practical philanthropists in every sense, who are without religion. He would say nothing to dispraise them, nor to lessen their charitable impulses; but candor compelled the avowal that, in the highest and best sense, they were not serving their generation according to the will of God. To fulfill this requirement, religion must be intimately connected with, and be the mainspring of all our actions. It became the public officer as well as the citizen in private station. Although, he said, he could not fully subscribe to the doctrine that an honest man is the noblest work of God, he confessed that he reverenced that quality which is described by the strong but homely word "integrity." He maintained a profound respect for honesty in public life, whether it be found at Albany, in Washington, or in this great metropolis; but, noble as was the honest man, the Christian man was nobler still. Their deceased friend came fully up to this requirement. The useful Christian life is sure of its reward. There is nothing more true than the old aphorism, "Virtue is its own reward." There is a positive luxury in doing good, and by the force of our example influencing others in the same course. It is something consoling to grow old in the consciousness of being esteemed by a whole community. For such a man as this—for the aged Christian—dying is but going home, and departure hence is simply to enjoy the full fruition of eternal beatitude. Such a life—such a death, he believed, was David T. Valentine's. His life was a public one. Few names in our great City were better known than his; few men were more respected. He was a gentleman of the old school—another of the old landmarks of New-York society now removed. The reverend preacher then briefly sketched the life of the deceased, as heretofore given in the Times, and paid a glowing tribute to his many virtues, social as well as purely religious. His thirty-one years' service as Clerk of the Common Council show his capacity, as well as the implicit trust that was reposed in him. Notwithstanding the mutations of party politics, he was always retained in office; and after having passed through so many years of service, the breath of suspicion dares not to-day asperse the character he has left behind him. The speaker then alluded to Mr. Valentine's fondness for the olden times in New-York, and the great pleasure he always took in conversing respecting them. He spoke, also, of what had often been remarked of him, his strong resemblance to George Washington, and said that every one would remember how this thought occurred to their minds when they first saw the deceased. Much as he would be missed in civil life, however, he would be still more regretted by the congregation of which he was so devoted and pious a member. He was prized as one who served with all the ardor of his nature the cause of Jesus Christ. At 15 years of age he joined the Baptist denomination, and was baptized in the old Mulberry-street Church, by Rev. Dr. McLane. In 1842 he was made a deacon of the Tabernacle Church, and continued in the discharge of his diaconate duties until his death. He was in truth, a devoted Baptist of the old school. When, in 1868, he left the public office he had held so long, his mind and body missed their accustomed stimulus, and general debility ensued. Throughout all his illness, however, his trust was in his Saviour, and his departure hence was calm and peaceful. Literally, "he fell on sleep," and went to the bosom of his Father and his God. The old and faithful clerk has ceased to write; the hand of the scribe has forgot its cunning, and cares of office no longer vex his brain. But he has gone to scrutinize the books the Recording Angel is writing for us all, and to receive the reward of his faith and unbounded trust in Jesus Christ. The preacher then addressed words of consolation to the bereaved relatives, and to the members of the congregation with whom he worshiped so many years, and closed his eloquent discourse with the hope that they would all be reunited in Heaven, whither the deceased had simply gone in advance of them.

The closing prayer was then offered up by Rev. J. S. Holme, after which was sung the hymn,

"I would not live alway,"

and the solemn services were finished with the Benediction, pronounced by Rev. George Hatt.

An opportunity was then given for the congregation to take a final look at the remains, after which they were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery, followed by a large train of mourning relatives and friends.

Special Sermon to Policemen by Rev. Walter Delafield.

Yesterday afternoon a special service was held in Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, for members of the Metropolitan Police Force. There were about 400 men present, with several Captains and Sergeants, and also a fair attendance of the members of the congregation, so that the chapel was well filled. Prayers and a passage of Scripture were read by Rev. Mr. Prout. The order of evening prayer was not used on the occasion, but a selection from the Collects of the Church, interspersed with hymns and anthems.

Rev. Walter Delafield preached, taking his text from the Gospel of St. Luke, 24th chapter, and 47th verse, "Beginning at Jerusalem." These, he said, were among the last words of our blessed Lord upon earth, and therefore full of deep significance and import to us all. The eleven apostles were gathered together in their upper chamber, in the Holy City, in loneliness and dismay. Two disciples had just returned from Emmaus with tidings, "The Lord is risen, indeed, and hath appeared unto Simon;" and while they were yet speaking Jesus stood in their midst and said, "Peace be upon you." Then opened they their understandings, that they might understand the Scriptures, and said: "Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day; and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name, among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." The Lord, in founding his Church, would have its corner stone laid in Jerusalem, because the city is more important for the success of any scheme than the country. The history of cities is the history of Empires. Hence arises in cities a fourfold influence—commercial, political, literary and ecclesiastical. Our great King condescends to use the material creatures of His hands for the promotion of His earthly kingdom. The cities, therefore, where wealth, commerce and intellect aggregate are His great workshops, and their temporal welfare has ever been an important consideration to the Church. And there is another view of the text. What the city is to the country, our heart is to our whole inner man. It is the regulator of the aggregate, the Jerusalem of our nature. It is the duty of all to spread abroad a knowledge of the Gospel, and win the hearts of men to morality and religion. How is this work to be accomplished, and by whom? There are two bodies of men upon whom specially is devolved the improvement and safety of all cities—namely, clergy and policemen. One aims with earnest devotion at the hearts of mankind, striving to lay broad and deep the foundations of piety and principle, because they know that whatever the heart may be, the activity will keep time with it. The other walks the patient round of watchfulness, keeping guard over the rights and liberties of the people. One is Christianity in precept; the other is morality in practice. Were the world perfect there would be no need of either; as it is there is great need of both. I have stood near by the station on some Winter's night, when the biting wind was heaping up the snow, when all the people of the street were sound asleep in their houses, and no light save the street lamp struggled in the storm and darkness. I have watched the band of stalwart men come forth upon their duty, so full of quiet courage and suppressed determination to be true to their post, come what might; and I have journeyed homeward well assured that, as far as human aid can go, we might all rest in peace. There has been of late an effort on the part of many to weaken public confidence in the Police of this City. I am sorry for it. True, there have been crimes undetected; true, there have been men found unfaithful to their trust; but let him who can put his finger on a perfect system anywhere upon this planet, a system composed of faithful men alone—let such a man, I say, cast the first stone at this Department. When there were twelve apostles and one traitor we may not look for perfect groups of men. And as to detecting crime, how can a man with a beat half a mile square be everywhere at once? How can a little band of 2,000 men, no matter how faithful, be in every part of a city with nearly a million of inhabitants, at one and the same time? The thing is impossible. We challenge the statistics of any land, of any city, to show a nobler record than that of our New-York Police force for the past eight years. Your record is noble enough; you need not fear for that. But, brethren, as I pass you on the street, in my daily round of visits, I sometimes wonder what your own inner life may be. Among the clergy, the very constancy with which their life is held among sacred things, tends, unless most carefully guarded against, to engender a thoughtlessness as to their value. It is only by constant watchful prayer that we are enabled to preserve our spiritual life in its freshness. But with you, it is the very opposite of this. Your life must of necessity be one of evil associations. You must see continually the worst side of poor humanity. You breathe an atmosphere of distrust, of alarm, of crime. Well, what then? The Bible tells us that "evil associations corrupt good manners." Do you preserve yours untainted? I am speaking of the heart, brethren, for what the city is to the whole inner man. It is the regulator, the aggregator, the Jerusalem of our nature. Every work that is done for our souls must begin there. Have you passed through all the dens of iniquity to which your duty called you, listened to all the wickedness of immoral public amusements when you must needs be on duty, yet with untarnished virtue and unsullied conscience? Just as the golden sunlight pours down from heaven, peering into many a place of wretchedness and sin, and yet returns heavenwards as it came. Nay more, have you like that ray of sunshine sought by your very presence to show a way of escape to some poor lost trembling sinful creature, by leading him to his Saviour, or at least to bring a blush of shame upon his cheek? What wondrous opportunities the Lord gives you to be preachers of His good tidings to lost men. You go, where we can never be called for; you see what we can never see, sinful men and women with the veil of their sinfulness torn aside. There can be no need of an argument about eternal punishment with you; for your whole experience is chiefly connected with punishment—with the determined separation of bad from good; erring, lost men and women from the pure, the holy, and the good. Surely your daily life must warn you that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Oh, then, begin at Jerusalem, beloved—begin at your own sinful hearts. Beseech your Saviour to come and dwell therein, and enable you to be good, true men to Him.

The services concluded with the singing of a hymn and the benediction.

Temperance Meeting.

There was a very large attendance yesterday at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, on the occasion of the regular monthly meeting of the Temperance Society attached thereto. The exercises took place under the auspices of Beacon Lodge of Good Templars, and were of a very interesting character. Rev. Frederick Brown presided, and Rev. E. T. Jones and Mr. C. F. Latour delivered stirring addresses. An appropriate solo was well sung by a young lady, a member of the Lodge, and several hymns were sung by the audience under the leadership of the Senior Bible Class of the Sabbath School.

The Duty of Sustaining Civil Government—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Dr. Thompson preached last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the duties of Christians toward Government and rulers. He said the incoming Administration cannot escape the three-fold cord which hangs about every Administration elected without sharply-defined party lines. It will be embarrassed by eager expectation, latent opposition and jealous criticism. None of these represent the attitude which a Christian should occupy toward the Government. It is our duty to study to sustain Government as such. With mere political interests the Gospel and consequently the pulpit has no concern. But Government as an institution the Gospel recognizes as ordained of God. Men establish the form of Government and the details of its execution; Government itself rests on a higher authority. The New Testament teaches that we are bound to support Government by the payment of proper taxes; it teaches that Governments are endowed with the sword to terrify evil doers, and it teaches that we owe submission to the laws. The gospel does not, however, require blind obedience. These general rules are modified by other considerations. No law can compel us to act in opposition to the will of God, nor to commit any violation of the truth. The Gospel does not, however, justify violent measures to subvert even an unjust Government for conscience sake. We should commit no wrong, but it is better to submit to injustice then to resort to forcible opposition. Paul, who wrote his injunctions under the rule of Nero, tells us that we may protest against injustice, we may argue against it, we may change the ruler by suitable forms, but we are bound to support the Government. When we see Judges abuse their positions, we may do all in our power, by protests, arguments and the ballot-box to remedy the evil, but we have no right to take the enforcement of justice into our own hands. As to the persons in power it is our duty to give them a fair trial, and to give them our support and encouragement until they prove themselves unworthy. To assume an attitude of critical hostility toward a public officer because we did not chance to vote for him, is to doom the country forever to a rule of alternating parties. Finally the Scriptures enjoin upon us to pray for those in authority, to pray that they may be wise and moderate and honest. We need the interposition of Divine power to stay the corruption of the times.

Sermon by Rev. Phillips Brooks Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

As has been usual on such occasions, since the commencement of the series of sermons before the Young Men's Christian Association, Dr. Vermilye's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was last evening crowded to excess by an attentive congregation, largely made up of members of the Association and their friends from different churches. Rev. Phillips Brooks preached an eloquent and earnest sermon, taking as his text the words of St. John—"God is light, God is love."

He began by picturing the moral change which has been wrought in the world within the past two centuries, that change being the direct and grand results of the advent of Christ, who embodied in himself God's character of light and love, and then went on to illustrate the necessity of the combination as a moral force whereby the world of mankind is to be purified and elevated nearer to their God. The Church with light only would be a mere laboratory, a lecture-room. With love alone she would degenerate into mere sentimental ritualism. With both, she is prepared for that high mission whereto God hath ordained her. Light alone in the individual results in a dogmatical philosophy; love alone, in mere promiscuous good-nature. Light and love, the essential elements of God's own character, and which he imparts to those who seek it through Christ, are the combination which purifies and elevates the sincere aspirant to the standard of the true Christian. Science and philanthropy, the one illustrating light, the other love, were the two great forces which, moving hand in hand, were to be relied on for the purification and elevation of the world still higher and nearer the Creator in the future as they have been hitherto.

Dedication at Nostrand-avenue, Brooklyn, M. E. Chapel.

The chapel of the Nostrand-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, was duly dedicated yesterday. Rev. R. H. Rust is the pastor. He appears to have labored assiduously to bring this new enterprise to completion. The chapel is a neat Gothic edifice, fronting on Quincy-street forty feet, and running back eighty-five feet. The interior of the building has a high arched ceiling and a rear gallery. The furniture is of black walnut and presents a neat appearance. There is sufficient area to provide comfort to the 500 persons the seats are calculated to accommodate. There is a Sunday school room in the basement of the building. The main edifice will front on Nostrand-avenue, and will measure sixty by ninety feet. The same style will be preserved in the construction of the main building. The location is in a region which is being speedily developed by the ever-increasing population that is gathering from New-York and other crowded neighborhoods. The chapel has already cost $25,000; of this the sum of $17,000 has been paid, leaving a balance of $8,000 to be raised. An effort was made at the various services yesterday to raise $2,500 toward liquidating this debt. The Sunday School is capable of accommodating 400 children, and that number is now in regular attendance.

Bishop James delivered the dedication sermon yesterday forenoon to a crowded congregation. He preached from the text Hebrews, chap. vii., 24th, 25th and 26th verses: "But this man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood," &c.

In the afternoon the Sunday School was addressed by Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of Ohio, Rev. S. M. Hammond, former pastor of the Church, and Mr. Wm. Churchill, of Chicago.

Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York, preached in the evening to a large and deeply interested congregation.

A New Home for the Aged and Indigent.

For some time past subscriptions have been raised in the Church of Rev. Dr. Chapin, corner Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, for the purpose of founding a home for aged and indigent persons of both sexes. A meeting was held on Saturday evening, in the lecture room of the church, for the purpose of furthering the end in view, and deciding on the purchase of ground for the building. The officers of the Association being ladies, Mrs. Chapin, the President, Mrs. Stites, the Secretary, and Mrs. D. D. T. Marshall, the Treasurer, occupied the platform, while the gentlemen meekly distributed themselves around the hall, and were graciously allowed to speak, when not ruled out of order by the Chair. It was stated that $30,000 had already been raised, and the announcement made of a further donation of $3,000, by several gentlemen unconnected with the Church. A committee, of which Mr. D. D. T. Marshall was Chairman, was authorized to select the necessary lots and purchase them.

West Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church.

The ceremony of installing Rev. James T. Wilson as pastor of the West Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, near Eighth-avenue, took place last evening. Rev. Mr. Spalding opened the services by prayer and reading. Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, also prayed, and Rev. Dr. Adams preached. Rev. Dr. Hastings delivered the charge to the congregation, and Rev. Mr. Gardner that to the new pastor. Mr. Wilson has been officiating in the church for some months. The present building is of wood, and was erected fifteen years ago. Lots have been purchased in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, for a new church, to be built of brick.

THE VELOCIPEDE FUROR.

A Grand Velocipede Tournament to Take Place on Long Island—A Letter from the Park Engineer.

The Managers of the Prospect Park Driving Association, of Brooklyn, have made arrangements to signalize their first annual Spring meeting with a grand velocipede tournament, by which they intend to inaugurate a series of bicycle contests on their handsome course during the ensuing Summer. A feature of the Parisian racing meetings now is the velocipede races, and they have proved far more attractive and exciting than even the turf meetings. The Prospect Park Association Course is a level one, and just suited for velocipede riding, and it is to be specially prepared for the races in question, the velocipede contests taking the lead of the horse races on the course of the coming Spring meetings.

It is intended to make this tournament an exhibition of velocipede riding unprecedented in this country, and as the list of entries will be open to all comers, there will of course be considerable competition. The highest rate of speed reached on a Parisian course has been a mile in 2:14, but this was done only on one occasion, and has not been equaled since. A mile in three minutes is very fast time.

The races will be governed by a special code of rules, which will include handicapping for weight of machines and riders, diameter of driving wheels, and extent of treadles. The amount which will be presented in prizes will reach $1,500. There will be first, second and third prizes for the greatest speed; prizes for best time made, and prizes for slow riding. The tourney will afford not only an excellent opportunity for a display of skill in American velocipede riding, but also a fair chance to show off the merits of the different styles of velocipedes. There is no doubt of the fact that the races will create an excitement, and we should not be surprised to see 20,000 people there.

All those intending to enter the lists should at once set to work to get themselves in training by practicing road-riding. It will be found to be no child's play to run a mile race on a velocipede against a well-trained proficient, and therefore plenty of practice should be had by all of our leading experts who desire to enter the lists. The tournament will take place the last of April. We shall give due announcement of the details of the programme as soon as the managers have prepared it.

To oblige several Brooklyn correspondents, who desired to learn officially whether velocipede riding was allowed in Prospect Park, we made inquiries at the office of the Commissioners, and from the appended note it will be seen what privileges are accorded to bycycle votaries on the domains of the Park Commissioners:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN PARK, }
BROOKLYN, Feb. 26, 1869. }

DEAR SIR: The velocipede riders have been and are permitted to make use of the walks of the Park, and are also allowed to use the tarred area or plaza and walks at Fort Greene. The question of the general use of the Park by velocipede riders has not, as yet, been officially acted upon by the Commission. Respectfully yours,
JNO. Y. CUYLER,
Assistant-Engineer in charge.

From the above it will be seen that velocipedists can avail themselves of all the privileges in Prospect Park granted to equestrians, for they can use all the bridle-paths and plazas in the Park. The most important part of the official announcement, however, to Brooklyn velocipedists is that relating to the use of the walks in Washington Park, which park is bounded by Myrtle and De Kalb avenues and Cumberland, Canton and Raymond streets. As all the walks are at their service in this park, and especially the extensive level plaza—concrete paved—on the corner of the park facing Canton-street, there will, no doubt, be a rush of velocipedists to this locality as soon as the ice and snow disappear.

This evening another new hall is to be opened to the public in Brooklyn, it being located in the basement hall of the Phoenix Building, No. 16 Court-street. The fact of its being in the immediate vicinity of the fashionable velocipede course on Clinton-street will make it quite a popular resort. The entertainment for the ladies at this hall on the night in question will include an exhibition of riding by the leading experts of the city, and also the first display of a Demorest machine in Brooklyn.

A Mr. Quinn, a resident of Brooklyn, has invented an ingenious improvement in the velocipede by means of which the rider can turn his vehicle to practical use. The wheels are so arranged that riding is unattended with the jolting annoyance now inevitable except on a smooth surface. The elasticity given to the wheels is such as not to impede but rather help the motion of the velocipede in its progress on the street, while the rider is enabled to make crossings and run over cobble-stone pavements with impunity and without jarring. Mr. Quinn's want of the necessary capital is all that prevents the public having the immediate benefit of this useful invention.

Fire in Thirty-Eighth-street.

At 12 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the stable of William H. White, No. 121 West Thirty-eighth-street, which was not subdued until the building and a large portion of the contents had been consumed. The building was owned by Josiah Jacks, and was entirely destroyed, causing a loss of $2,000, on which there is no insurance. Ten horses and several carriages, the property of Mr. White, and valued at $10,000, were consumed. Upon this property there were policies for $7,000, in the Grocers' and Firemen's Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

As John Felm, aged 42, residence unknown, and his son George, aged 17, were passing down Seventh-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, they met one Joseph Ricketts, and became involved in an altercation with him. During the fight which ensued, one of the Felms stabbed Ricketts in the back with a pocket knife, causing a painful though not dangerous wound. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, and the two assailants arrested by Officer Hanlon, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, to await the result of an examination.

Capt. John Young and several Headquarter detectives will leave to-day for Washington to attend the inauguration of President Grant, and look out for the large number of professional thieves who it is known have already left town for the capital.

At 4 A. M. yesterday a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 135 Bowery, occupied by O. Altenbough as a piano-forte manufactory, who sustained a loss of $2,000. The second floor is occupied by J. C. Duff & Co., manufacturers of glue and flint paper. Loss $500. The first floor is unoccupied, and the building was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday at the Third Ward Police Station, over the body of Amite Thorn, the man who died suddenly on Saturday at the Barclay-street Ferry. Deceased was a resident of Hudson City, N. J., and died from disease of the heart. He was a native of Switzerland, and 52 years of age.

Maria Wilson, a colored widow, aged 44, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 211 West Thirteenth-street. Deceased had been for some time an invalid from consumption.

On Saturday evening a gang of burglars attempted to force their way into the store of Michael Silverstone, at No. 157 West Broadway, by cutting through the floor from the cellar. As they were disturbed while at work, they abandoned the effort and escaped.

Isaac H. Allen fell from his truck in Avenue B, on Saturday, and fractured both legs. He was taken to his brother's residence, No. 60 Columbia-street.

From the Central Park meteorological report for the week ending Feb. 27, it appears that the mean height of the barometer during that time was 29.890 inches: Maximum at 7 A. M. Feb. 25, 30.434 inches; minimum at 2 P. M. Feb. 23, 29.146 inches. The mean of the thermometer was 32.43°: Maximum at 2 P. M. Feb. 22, 49.50°; minimum at 11 P. M. Feb. 27, 20.0°, range, 29.5°. On Feb. 21 it commenced raining at 3 P. M.; duration of showers, with mists intervening, 48 hours, 30 minutes; amount of rain, .56 inch. On Feb. 26 it commenced snowing at 6:30 A. M. and stopped at 5:45 P. M.; depth of snow 6 inches.

Last evening a wedding party was assembled in the parlor of H. Harris, No. 87 Madison-avenue, when two kerosene lamps exploded. Great confusion ensued, but a boy seized the lamps and promptly throwing them out of the window no damage was done.

An altercation occurred last evening, at No. 16 Downing-street, between Redmond Condon and Patrick Ryan, during which the latter was so cut and beaten about the head that he was seriously wounded and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Condon was arrested and locked up in the Greenwich-street Station-house, for an examination before Justice Dodge this morning.

Margaret O'Brien was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from wounds received on the 28d ult., at No. 319 Water-street, during a fight with Elizabeth McCabe. The latter was arrested and detained in the Oak-street Station-house.

William Bowers *alias* Baxter and Henry Butts became engaged in a *melée* yesterday afternoon, in Batavia-street, during which Baxter fired a revolver at his antagonist, but without result. He was locked up in the Oak-street Station-house.

John Hannekamp, a German grocer at No. 227 East Twenty-first-street, fell dead in his cellar yesterday afternoon. The Coroner was notified.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27—1 P. M.
Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firmer at 82. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25¼; Illinois, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 27—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 74s. ₱ cwt.
PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.
Spirits Turpentine, 32s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 27.
COTTON—The market is nominal and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.
United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 86 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.
The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 71f.27c.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.
Sugars closed at 29s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12, Dutch Standard, afloat. Tallow, 45s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.
Petroleum closed dull and unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.
COTTON—The market closed firmer at 141f. ₱ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and 142f. for Low Middlings, afloat.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Feb. 28.
United States bonds firmer and higher. Five-twenties 86¾ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 28.
The following are the closing commercial quotations for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27: SUGAR flat and declining; buyers demand a reduction; the market opened firm, but fell at the close; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard declined to 9¾@10¼ reals, and Nos. 15 to 20 fell to 10¾@11¾ reals ₱ arrobe; it is anticipated that advices from Europe will lead to a further decline; stock of SUGAR in the warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 137,000 boxes and 12,000 hhds. Muscovado SUGARS, however, are buoyant; fair to good Refining, 9¼@10 reals; Grocery grades are firm at 10¼@11 reals. MOLASSES buoyant; Clayed, 5¼@6 reals, and Muscovado or common, 6@7 reals ₱ keg. LARD buoyant at 21¼c.@22c. in tierces, and 23¼c.@25c. in tins. FLOUR active at $11@$12. TALLOW flat at 9c. ₱ lb. BACON advancing; quoted 20c. ₱ lb. HONEY buoyant at 4 reals ₱ gallon. WAX dull and heavy. PETROLEUM buoyant at 4½@5¼ reals ₱ gallon. POTATOES quiet at $3 50@$[illegible] ₱ bbl. HAMS advancing; Salt 31c.; Sugar-cured 33c. ₱ lb. LUMBER declining; market supplied; Yellow Pine, $27; White Pine, $26@$27 ₱ 1,000 feet. SHOOKS—Box, 6 reals. Empty HOGSHEADS dull at $3 37½. HOOPS—Market supplied; Long, $55; Short, $45. NAVAL STORES steady. FREIGHTS advancing; vessels in demand for the United States; Sugar to Southern ports ₱ hhd. $[illegible]; ₱ box to Northern and Southern ports, $1 25; Molasses ₱ hhd. to Northern ports, $[illegible]; and to Southern ports, $4 75. EXCHANGE [illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 27.
EXCHANGE on New-York firm at 1-10 ₱ cent. premium. FLOUR dull, almost nominal; White Michigan, $8 75@$9 25. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet; fresh receipts, $1 22 in the Northwest House; No. 2 dull at $1 14½@$1 14¾. CORN dull, but advanced ½@¾c.; New, 58c.@59½c.; no grade, 56½c.@57½c.; No. 2 kiln-dried, 59¾c. OATS quiet but stronger, and advanced ½c.@¼c.; No. 2, fresh receipts, 54½c. RYE dull and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 20@$1 22. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Regular, [illegible]. WHISKY quiet and nominal at 90c. PROVISIONS steady and quiet; City Mess PORK, $31 50. LARD steady and quiet; Steamed, 18½c. Rough Sides, 14½c. bid. BEEF—Plain Mess, $12 75. Beef TONGUES, [illegible]. Dressed HOGS quiet but firmer at $12 25@$12 75. Live HOGS active and firmer; Light, $9 50; Fair to Good, $10 25@$12 12½. Beef CATTLE steady for better; quiet and weaker for low grades; range from $4 to $7 ₱ cwt. RECEIPTS to-day—6,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 3,600 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 27.
TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT dull; strictly Prime Red, $1 68@$1 70; Choice, $1 75@$1 80. CORN heavy at 66c.@70c. OATS heavy at 65c.@66c. for Prime to Choice. BARLEY advancing; Choice to Fancy, [illegible]. RYE advancing; sales at $1 20@$1 25. Mess PORK firm at $32@$32 50. Bulk MEATS firm; City Clear Sides 16¾c. loose, and packed 17c.; Shoulders, 12¼c. loose. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; sales include 300,000 lbs. Clear Sides for April, buyer's option, at 18¾c. LARD quiet and nominally unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 93c. Beef CATTLE unchanged. HOGS easier at [illegible]@$10 ₱ cwt. gross. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 27.
COTTON—Offerings limited; Middlings, 28¼c.; sales 200 bales; receipts, 1,758 bales; exports, 2,500 bales. GOLD, 132. Sterling EXCHANGE, 145; Commercial, 141¾@142¼; New-York Sight Drafts, ½ premium. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $7 25. CORN dull at 78c.@80c. OATS scarce at 80c. BRAN quiet at $1 15. HAY—Supply light; Prime, $30@$31. Mess PORK, $33 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD firm; Tierce, 19c.@20c.; Keg, 21¼c.@22c. SUGAR firm; Common, 12¼c.@12c.; Prime, 15¼c.@15½c.; Yellow Clarified, 17¼c. MOLASSES firm; Prime, 80c.@85c. WHISKY dull; Western Rectified, 92¼c.@$1. COFFEE firm; Fair, 15c.@16c.; Prime, 17¼c.@18¼c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 27.
FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 50; No. 2 at $1 42. CORN quiet at 64c. for Ear; 65c.@66c. for Shelled. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE steady at $1 40@$1 42. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 28c. WHISKY dull and lower; small sales at 89c. Mess PORK irregular; sales at $32; $32 50 asked and obtained, buyer March. Bulk MEATS unsettled; Shoulders sold at 12½c.; held at 12c.; Sides sold at 14½c., held at 14¾c. BACON irregular; held at extreme rates; Shoulders at 14c.; sales at 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 16¾c.; held at 17c.; Clear Sides held at 17¼c.; sales at 17¼c. Sweet-cured HAMS, 18½c.@19½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 27.
COTTON in limited request; Middling, 29c.@30c. CLOVERSEED more active; sales 1,000 bushels at $8 25@$9 75. FLAXSEED, $2 65. FLOUR a little more active; Superfine and Extra unchanged; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7 75@$8 25; Ohio, $8@$9 50. WHEAT very quiet and unchanged. RYE steady at $1 55. CORN market better; sales 7,000 bushels Yellow at 90c. OATS unchanged. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Less doing. PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY nominal and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Feb. 27.
FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $9 for White, and $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Spring at $1 60; choice White Canada, [illegible]. CORN quiet; No. 1 Illinois, 90c.@91. OATS, 65c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 15 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 27.
FLOUR more active; City [illegible] Extra, [illegible]; Country, [illegible]. WHEAT [illegible]; No. 1 at $1 17½, No. 2 at $1 14½. OATS steady; No. 2, sales at 54c. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE advancing; No. 1 at $1 12. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Feb. 27.
FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT steady and unchanged for Amber; No. 1 and No. 2 declined 5c.; sales at $1 62; Amber, $1 60½, buyer March. CORN advancing and firm; New, 70c.; Rejected, 68c.; Yellow, 73c. OATS firm and quiet at 62c. for No. 1 and 60c. for No. 2. RYE active at $1 30@$1 32 for Michigan and No. 1. BARLEY—State held at $2, and $1 94 bid; Canada held at $2 28. Dressed HOGS dull and nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 27.
FLOUR dull at $4 75@$5 75; Oregon brands, $4 50@$5 25. The Assistant Treasurer has received no proposals for the quarter of a million in gold coin offered for currency. MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $64; Belcher, $30; Bullion, $31; Chollar, $108; Confidence, $31; Crown Point, $74; Empire Mill, $61; Gould & Curry, $104; Hale & Norcross, $78; Imperial, $110; Kentuck, $282; Ophir, $41; Overman, $86; Savage, $67; Sierra Nevada, $23; Yellow Jacket, $72.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 27.
TOBACCO—Sales 184 hhds.; Common Lugs to Cutting Leaf, $4 50@$13. COTTON, 27¼c. HIGHWINES, 88c. FLOUR—Superfine, $6. WHEAT, $1 80. CORN in bulk, 62c.@63c. OATS, 65c.@67c. Mess PORK, $32. LARD, 19c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c., all packed.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 27.
COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 29c. FLOUR fairly active at previous quotations. WHEAT dull; Valley Red, $2 10@$2 15. CORN dull for White at 89c.@94c.; Yellow firm at 90c.@91c. OATS dull at 70c. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 55. Mess PORK firm at $33 25@$33 50. BACON more active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Hams, 20c.@21c. LARD quiet at 20½c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 27.
COTTON firm and nominally 28c.; holders asking ¼c. higher; receipts, 614 bales; exports, 562 bales. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $6@$6 50. CORN, 70c.@75c. OATS, 75c.@80c. Mess PORK, $33 50. Bulk MEATS steady; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 13¼c. Dressed HOGS, $12.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 27.
COTTON firmer; holders too stiff for buyers; holders are asking 28½c.@28¾c. for Middlings; sales, 245 bales; receipts, 345 bales; exports to the Continent, 405 bales; coastwise, 705 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 27.
Spirits TURPENTINE dull. ROSIN quiet at $1 85. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR declined to $2 75. COTTON flat.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 27.
COTTON market firm, with a slight advance; sales, 132 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.@27¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 27.
COTTON firm, with no demand; market irregular and prices nominal. Exports, coastwise, 663 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 27.
COTTON—Demand limited; market dull; sales 50 bales Low Middlings at 26¾c.; receipts, 324 bales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 27.
Transactions none. Quotations nominally unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 27.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 105; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼; Gold, 131¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of London	Feb. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	March 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Samaria	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	March 4	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	March 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	March 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	March 6	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	March 6	New-York	Havre.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Ocean Queen	March 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	March 4	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	March 6	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.
Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

TUESDAY.
Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:20 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 28—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen*—F. Haase, L. Bossel and wife, A. Duckwitz, Charles Albert, J. Meyer and wife, M. Bean, E. Courtney and wife, Miss M. Watson, P. Morgenstern, F. Kennedy, H. Vayhinger, H. Bordenweger, Mrs. C. Gerber and child, H. Adler, D. Schnackenberg, A. Schurmann, C. Peters, E. Holler, J. Schnewitz, A. Fruhauf, J. Buchta and family, Mr. and Mrs. Rook, O. Schlamp and son, L. Blohm, Capt. Kingsland Moore and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, M. Moses.

In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall—John M. Pinto, U. S. N., E. F. Pierce, W. H. Whitehouse, E. Brooks, T. M. Nosler, Samuel Hamphill, Mrs. Geo. Newcomb and 2 daughters and 4 children, A. T. Anderson, W. G. Morris, Charles M. Leeroy, two Sisters of St. Joseph, J. Bush, Capt. Louis A. Candilos, Mrs. J. McHenry, sister, 2 children and servant; Wm. L. Welch, Mrs. George Dean and 3 children, Capt. N. B. Patten, Wm. Corst, A. L. Bancroft, wife and infant; J. B. Howenstead, Peter Walter, E. Snyder, wife and 2 children; George Cox, T. R. Tolbs, S. J. Briggs, H. F. Dane, J. J. Huber, A. G. Coffin, Mrs. H. A. Bedington, Mrs. Kate Pullen, J. P. Gillman, wife and infant, Dr. Hoffman, Mrs. Mary Bargin, Miss Jessie Edwards, Dr. Isaac Schwab, R. G. Power, Dr. Thurston, William Douglass, P. R. R.; Mrs. Mackey, P. R. R.; Gen. F. R. Smith, M. Peres, A. De la Guardia, E. Price and 2 children, Armand Sampson, R. G. Brown, P. R. R.; Miss Bridget Murphy, William Lindley, Louis Stiefel, Mrs. Rachel Kaufman, E. Jalbert, J. E. Goschen, L. Tesar, J. Levy, Mrs. D. Bracken, S. Weldy, C. N. Stokes, H. Clay, W. B. Hunt, Louis Friend, Andrew Foley, G. W. Wise, M. C. Guttridge, and 81 in steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah—Rev. M. Remington, wife and child, J. Miller and wife, Miss Emma Miller, Miss Ann Fedy, Mrs. Jones, G. Young, R. L. Hardy, A. H. Gulkey, J. C. Willetts, A. H. Bowers, F. Bandholtz, Wm. Mahon, James Mahon, P. Geary, Daniel O'Keefe, James Heyson, John Best, Charles Deering.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets.... [illegible] | Moon rises.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 58 | Gov. Island..10 44 | Hell Gate..12 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 28.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (N. G.) Wenke, Bremen Feb. 13 and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 284 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced constant westerly winds during the whole passage, with a severe gale from W. Feb. 26, at 2 A. M., passed steamship Nevada, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 20, with mdse., passengers, mails and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Feb. 22, lat. 15 23, lon. 73 14, exchanged signals with steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Feb. 9, Queenstown 10th, and Boston 27th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Doris, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London Dec. 8 and Isle of Wight Dec. 14, with mdse. and 41 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had had strong westerly gales almost the entire passage.

Schr. Wide Awake, (of Chatham, Mass.,) Wing, Port Sal. Hond., 14 ds., with cocoa-nuts to G. K. Merrill & Co. Feb. 19, off Sand Key, was hove to during the night by a Spanish man-of-war; after sending an officer on board to examine the papers, they informed us that they were on the lookout for a small steamer said to be engaged in carrying arms to the insurgents from some of the Southern ports.

Schr. Louis Mapes, Hawley, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Charles C. Donald, Wheeler, Baltimore, for Dennis.
Schr. Wm. Jones, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Martha Pell, Smith, Great Egg Harbor.
Schr. Frances Graham, Young, Virginia.
Schr. George B. Eaton, Kelly, Virginia.
Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Hovey, Wickford, Conn.
Schr. Horizon, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. T. S. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.
Schr. James Parker, Sr., Hillard, New-Haven.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.
Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. George Wilmington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Mall, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Baltimore, Hemmingway, New-Haven.
Schr. John Hickman, Small, Providence.
Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Ross, Taunton.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, New-Haven.
Schr. Flight, Davison, Bristol.
Schr. Lucy Jones, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, Wareham.
Schr. Sarah H. Falconer, Wilson, Northport.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Bush, Virginia.
Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Virginia.
SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 28—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York.
Below—Bark Western Star, from Smyrna.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 28—Arr. schrs. W. H. Tiers, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, leaky; Annie Bell, from Philadelphia; Richard Vaux, from Wood's Hole; Clara, from Philadelphia; steamship [illegible], from New-York.
Sld. bark Oscar, for Barcelona; brig Mary, for Barcelona; brig Jose Carmolita, for Barcelona.
SAVANNAH, Feb. 28—Arr. steamship Thames, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Vesta, schr., bound to Philadelphia, Feb. 28, off Fenwick's Island.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 15, bark American Eagle, Lindsey, New-York; 16th, schr. Maggie McNeil, Snow, New-York; 17th, steamship Alaska, Gray, New-York; brig Jennie Morton, Shute, Baltimore; schr. Frank Palmer, Latham, Jacksonville; 18th, schr. Thomas Clyde, Seull, Perth Amboy.
Sld. Feb. 12, schr. R. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Cienfuegos, Cuba; 17th, Lucy H. Gibson, Chase, Pensacola; brig Corrientes, Pendleton, Trinidad, Cuba; Bogota, Boston, New-York; Ambrose Light, Higgins, Cienfuegos, Cuba; schr. Alfred Keen, Robinson, Cienfuegos, Cuba; 18th, Wm. A. Vail, Beck, Frontera, Mex.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—The steamship Minnesota, from New-York, has arrived.

DIAMONDS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.,
DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF
Diamonds,
Emeralds,
Sapphires,
Pearls,
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JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS STORE,
314 and 316 Broadway, N. Y.,
where they now are prepared to show the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOY'S WEAR,
that has EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, and they beg the attention of purchasers, as the GOODS WILL BE SOLD at the lowest possible prices.

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SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE CELEBRATED
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PURE HUNGARIAN WINES.
MAX GREGER,
(FROM HUNGARY,)
Agent for the Chamber of Commerce,
Vienna, Austria,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
Purveyor to Her Majesty, the Queen of England,
THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,
Begs to inform the American public generally, that in consequence of the increased demand for his Wines throughout the United States, and his desire to afford his customers every facility for obtaining the same, he has appointed
MESSRS. A. BININGER & CO.,
Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York,
his agents for the United States, where a large stock of his HUNGARIAN WINES will be kept, and Price Lists and all information can be obtained.
No. 7 Mincing Lane, London, Dec. 3, 1868.

4,000
NEW SPRINGFIELD RIFLES,
BREECH-LOADING, for sale by
CHARLES PARKER, No. 37 Beekman-st.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.
Under the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY, this dangerous disease is now successfully cured. His celebrated HERNIA LOTION for bathing the afflicted parts, while wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, has cured the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets for 10 cents, giving full information. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway.

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